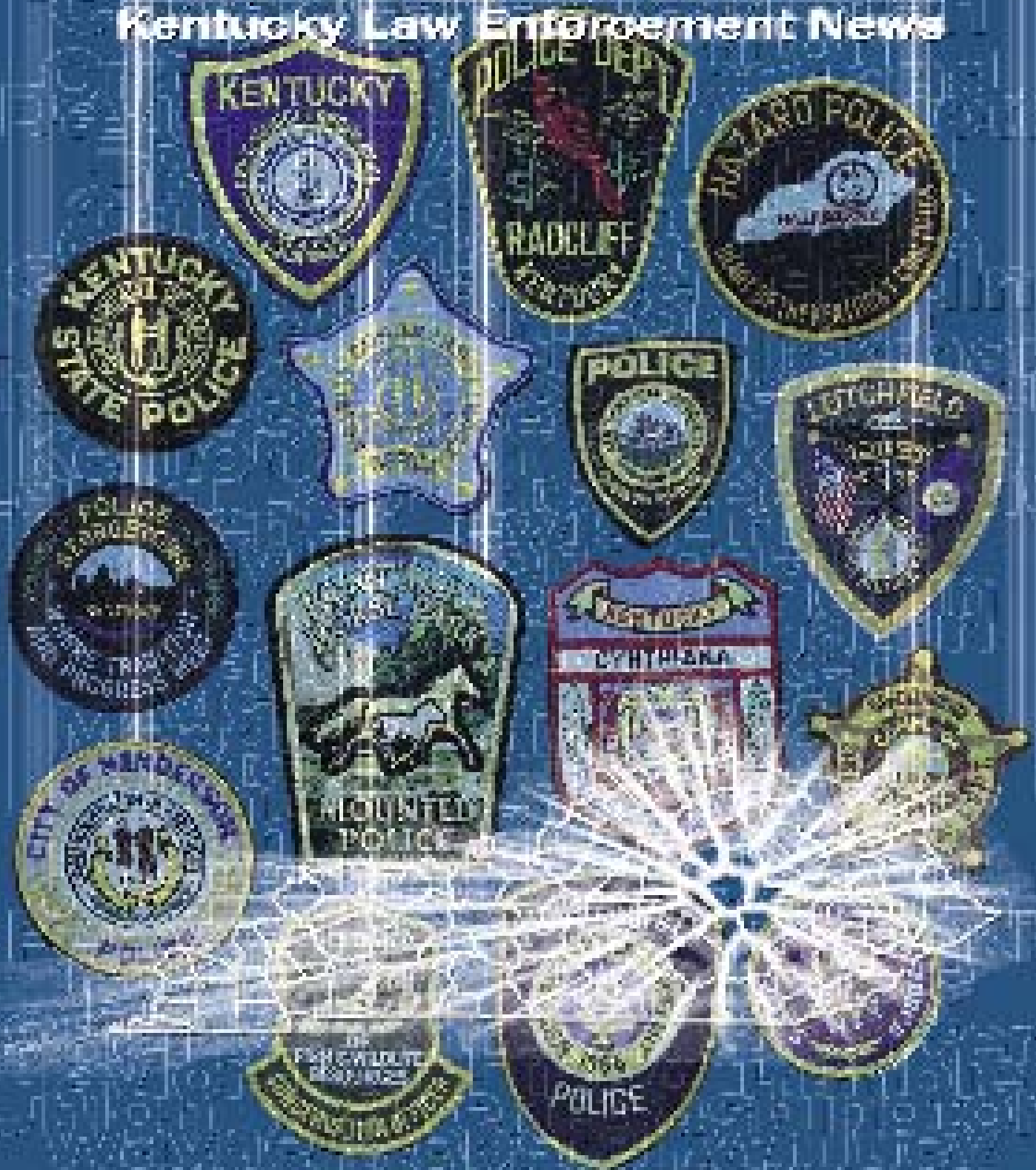


Kentucky Law Enforcement News



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The Kentucky Law Enforcement News (KLEN-News) staff is *in need of dynamic, law enforcement related photos* for possible publication in the magazine. We are interested in photos that are representative of all aspects of the law enforcement profession.

We are able to use black-and-white glossy, color prints or digital images. If we choose to use a particular photo in our magazine, appropriate credit will be given to the photographer.

Because we cannot accept responsibility for lost or damaged prints, we ask that you send duplicate, not original prints. Please send photographs to:

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DOCJT News

Commissioner's Comments

*John Bizzack, Commissioner
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

The DOCJT has made it a standard practice to respond quickly to the needs and requests of the Kentucky law enforcement community. Many of the accomplishments and new initiatives are a result of ideas and recommendations from police around the state and from our own employees.

The first publication of the Kentucky Law Enforcement News magazine is another response to a request from Kentucky's law enforcement officers. The DOCJT has always published a newsletter in some format. In 1996, the FYI newsletter was first published to provide information not only about the DOCJT, but also included other agencies and programs across the state. Many suggestions from our staff and the readership of the FYI over the past year led to the concept of a news magazine for Kentucky law enforcement.

The department is now expected to play a role in keeping police executives and officers informed about changing issues, legislation, and technology.

an assigned staff to collect, coordinate and review materials specifically for the magazine. The readership of former newslet-

ters included not only Kentucky peace officers, but also statewide public and elected officials, legislators, state government officials and employees, as well as training academies and centers.

The magazine is presented in categories of interest. Each issue will continue to provide information on DOCJT events, training calendars, graduations, and information relative to the DOCJT training responsibilities. A section on Statewide Law Enforcement News will provide articles on agencies, programs, retirements, interviews of executives, grant announcements, Crime Council News, and other information of interest to peace officers around the state. Sections on Technology News, Legislative-Legal Updates, and Memorial News will also be regular features. Inside those sections you will find reviews on the latest books and publications on law enforcement topics, national news and important information about what is going on in policing in other areas of the nation. Also planned for the magazine are a calendar of events for professional associations, announcements, news about accreditation, information about regulations, and special law enforcement events within the Commonwealth.

An exciting and important new feature is interviews with chief and sheriffs from around the state. These interviews provide a forum for police executives to talk about what programs and practices work best in their organizations and communities, and to spotlight accomplishments. This month, former Hazard Police Chief Rod Maggard; Chief Van Ingram from Maysville P.D.; Chief Bernard Palmer from Georgetown P.D.; and Sheriff Joe Walker from Jessamine County are featured in the Statewide L&N News Section.

Naturally, we continue to be open to suggestions to improve communication and exchange information in the Kentucky law enforcement community. If you have information, ideas, photographs or articles that are within our publication policies, and you wish to submit them, please contact the KLEN-News staff at (859) 622-2967 or KLENN@docjt.jus.state.ky.us

between associations, agencies and officers in the departments we serve. For many agencies in the Commonwealth, the DOCJT remains their only source of centralized information, resources, research data, and reference.



Letters to DOCJT

Commissioner Bizzack,

Allow me to express our appreciation to you and to David Hobson who served as a member of the task force committee developing accreditation standards for law enforcement criminal justice academies. David's contributions were timely and significant, contributing much to what I believe will be a great final product. The committee as a whole had just the right expertise and chemistry.

Thank you for volunteering your Criminal Justice Training organization as a pilot test site of the new program. Should we decide to do pilot testing, you will be the first choice on our list.

We appreciate your support of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) certification/accreditation programs.

Sincerely,
Sylvester Daughtry, Jr., Executive Director
CALEA

Commissioner Bizzack,

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate your agency on its recent recertification. Your commitment and hard work are recognized and applauded. While the certification process was extremely rewarding, the recertification process is even more rewarding.

If I can ever be of any assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me or any of my staff.

Sincerely,
Phil E. Keith, Chief of Police
Knoxville Police Department
Knoxville, Tennessee

Commissioner Bizzack,

I was given your name and organization through contacts I have made in the criminal justice field. I also had the pleasure of attending some of the classes offered at Eastern Kentucky University through their weekend "Rescue" school. The reason I am writing is concerning law enforcement and emergency communications training for dispatchers.

If what I have been able to find out is true, Kentucky is leaps and bounds ahead of Indiana in training for dispatchers and emergency communication operators. I am involved with an organization called Southwest Indiana Training Council and we are looking at training issues involving dispatching services. During the various meetings and discussions, Pat Carter's name with Kentucky Criminal Justice Training was mentioned. Since then my Record Coordinator, Pam Wittman, has contacted Ms. Carter about training with positive results.

We are in hopes of having Ms. Carter do some training on basic telecommunications along with crisis intervention and domestic violence. I think our department and organization would benefit greatly from her expertise and training material. I hope to hear from you or your organization about this in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,
David Faulkner, Chief of Police
Tell City Police Department
Tell City, Indiana

Commissioner Bizzack,

I have been in the law enforcement field for over 21 years. If there's one thing I've learned in those 21 years it's that a person will walk five miles to make a complaint, but wouldn't walk across a room to brag on someone, and that's my reason for sending you this letter.

I've been coming to Richmond for many years now, and I am impressed with the Academy, and of course a lot of that credit goes to you. My main purpose in writing is to commend three of your employees. I didn't complete my training hours last year, and had to take the first class available this year. Wanda, in registration, went out of her way to assist me in getting registered for a course. The first classes available were Child Abuse and Robbery Investigation. The instructors were new to me, this was the first time I had met or had any instruction under Mr. Paul Underwood or Mr. Jim McKinney.

I have never met an instructor at the Academy I didn't like. I don't know who hires these people or trains them but they do a fantastic job. Even though I have had both classes in the past and was anticipating a boring 32 hours, it wasn't that at all. They were excellent and Mr. Underwood was exceptional the way he could communicate with the class and get them to participate. Anyway, I didn't mean to take up so much of your time, I just wanted you to know that even though a lot of us don't contact you regularly to comment, we do notice and discuss it between ourselves. You do a superb job and we appreciate it.

God Bless,
Fred McCoy, Chief of Police
Hustonsville Police Department
Hustonsville, Kentucky

Commissioner Bizzack,

I wanted to take a moment to express my thanks to your staff and to the recruits of Class #298 for their assistance to a local family that was burned out of their home during the past holiday season.

In particular, I would like to commend Class Coordinator David Stone for his leadership and direction. I sent an e-mail about the plight of the Johnson family to local agencies. Coordinator Stone, the recruit class and several DOCJT employees provided the majority of the assistance we were able to solicit for this family in need.

This outpouring of affection for someone they didn't know tells me volumes about the kind of people that work at the DOCJT. Obviously, I know many of your fine employees personally and am not surprised by their willingness to help. All too often we do not stop to say "thanks" when someone does a good deed. I am happy to do so now.

Please pass on my congratulations to your staff for a job well done.

Officer David Pence
Community Services Division
Richmond Police Department
Richmond, Kentucky

DOCJT News

In the Know

F.Y.I.

CALEA

Recertification

David Hobson,
Staff Assistant, Staff Services & Planning

DOCJT Receives

The Kentucky Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) received its training recertification from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in Greensboro, North Carolina, in March 2001. The department received its initial certification in March 1998, becoming the second such certified training program in the country.

The Commission, an independent accrediting authority, is composed of 11 law enforcement professionals and 10 representatives of the public and private sectors who meet three times a year to award certification.

To meet the certification requirements, the DOCJT had to comply with standards appropriate for the training function. These standards require that the department formalize essential management procedures, establish fair and nondiscriminatory personnel practices, and provide quality service delivery to the law enforcement agencies that receive training.

A trained CALEA assessor visited the DOCJT in December 2000 for a 3-day on-site review of the department's files and facilities. The assessor also conducted interviews with department staff and students. Upon completion of his visit, the assessor recommended to the CALEA Commission that the department be recertified.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training has also volunteered to be a test site for CALEA's new full accreditation program for public safety training academies. Two of the department's staff, Ken Schwendeman and David Hobson, have served on the CALEA Training Standards Committee, which is responsible for the creation of the new principles. This program is expected to be introduced early next year and encompasses approximately 200 standards.

Staying Up To Date

The 2001 Job Task Analysis

Herb Bowling, Director
Training Support Division

In an effort to maintain an updated curriculum, the Department of Criminal Justice Training recently completed its 2001 Job Task Analysis. The analysis studied the law enforcement positions for entry-level officers, supervisors and executives. It also looked at the tasks performed by public safety telecommunications and supervisors.

The 2001 survey updated the findings from the 1998 job task analysis and contained data about specific tasks performed by persons in law enforcement and public safety telecommunications. Other job factors such as necessary equipment, environment in which the task is performed, and degree of physical exertion were studied as well.

Val Lubans of Systems Design Group, a well-known law enforcement consulting firm, conducted the latest job task analysis. Working with officers, supervisors and telecommunications from across the state, Mr. Lubans identified the most critical and frequent tasks performed by law enforcement officers and public safety telecommunications and presented his findings to the Department for inclusion in the curriculum.

As an example of the JTA findings, the following table illustrates the range of tasks for entry-level police officers in Kentucky.

General Tasks	459
Types of Calls for Service	102
Reading-Related Tasks	25
Physical Training	73
Elements of Physical Movement	17
Items of Equipment	111

Survey results are currently under study by the Department, and a new curriculum is scheduled for implementation in July 2002. Those individuals wishing to obtain results may call Edlin-iae Sweat, Staff Services and Planning office, at (859) 622-5049.

Compliance Focused on

Horace Johnson, Investigator Manager
Compliance Section

The Compliance Section's focus during 2001 has been on sheriffs departments' participation in KLEFPF. Over thirty-one sheriffs departments and twenty-eight police departments have been audited since the beginning of the year. The dollar amount recovered for the KLEFPF account from January to April 2001 is \$55,679.

Since the sheriffs departments' inclusion into KLEFPF following the 1998 legislative session, the results have been positive for these departments and the communities they serve. It is our objective to visit the remaining agencies this year.

Local units are reminded that by KAR 503(3), for audit purposes, they are required to maintain accurate financial records. These reports include source documents supporting account-

Participation

ing transactions, ledgers, personnel and payroll records, cancelled checks and related documents and records. The local unit shall retain these records until the cabinet authorizes destruction.

Administrative record keeping, particularly proper payroll documentation, is also required as a part of the audit process. These documents should reflect hours worked and wages paid.

The Kentucky Wage and Hour Laws can be found in KRS 337.

Police and sheriffs departments must comply with these laws and KRS 15.410-15.510 to remain an eligible participant in KLEFPF.

Should you have any questions please contact our office at (859) 622-5924 or visit us at Room 205B, Funderburk Building, ECU

Campus, Richmond, Kentucky.



DOCJT News

In the Know

F.Y.I.

Joe Boldt, Administrative Specialist III
Peace Officer Professional Standards

During the past few years, police administrators throughout Kentucky have been uniform in their concerns about recruiting and retaining qualified law enforcement personnel.

On June 6 and 7, the Department of Criminal Justice Training and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council hosted two recruitment and retainerment seminars in Lexington at the Embassy Suites and at Kentucky Dam State Resort Park in Gilbertsville.

The seminars, entitled "Hiring The Right Stuff and Keeping Them That Way," focused on both the challenges and solutions for attracting and keeping good officers. Two nationally recognized speakers who specialize in recruitment and retention presented to a cross-section of Kentucky law enforcement personnel. Those in attendance included police chiefs, Kentucky State Police personnel, sheriffs, law enforcement recruitment specialists, city managers, and personnel directors. The morning speaker was Mr. Harry Brull, vice president of Personnel Decisions, Inc. from Minneapolis, who has designed selection and promotional processes for over a thousand federal, state, and local agencies as well as Ford Motor Company and the Peace Corps.

Recruitment and Retention Seminars

Following the morning session, the attendees were served lunch. Commissioner John Bizzack and Director Greg Howard introduced the luncheon speakers, Secretary of Justice Robert Stephens and Speaker of the House Jody Richards, who both made positive and motivational comments about Kentucky law enforcement.

The afternoon speaker was Ms. April Kranda, a retired officer from Virginia who implemented a formal mentoring program at the Fairfax County, Virginia Police Department. She also wrote a mentoring article for Police Chief Magazine. Both Mr. Brull and Ms. Kranda addressed desirable competencies and skills of applicants, leadership styles and processes, generational differences of applicants, characteristics of managers who motivate, and mentoring.

The seminars ended with a panel of Kentucky officials from various law enforcement agencies as well as the League of Cities, who outlined some of their more successful strategies to attract and retain personnel.

Many who attended the seminars left with new ideas on how to effectively recruit and retain. Discussion of law enforcement recruitment and retention throughout Kentucky has certainly been taken to a higher level since Mr. Brull's and Ms. Kranda's presentations.

Rob Dailey, Police Chief
City of Cloverdale, California

California's cities are facing a crisis in their efforts to provide law enforcement services to their communities because there is a huge demand for thousands of new police officers to meet the needs of a constantly growing population. Simultaneously, a serious shortage of qualified and committed police officer applicants has resulted in unprecedented efforts by police departments to hire experienced officers from other police departments.

The situation is somewhat analogous to professional sports, there is a limited number of highly qualified individuals to fill ever-expanding rosters. Similar to professional sports, police departments are currently engaged in head-to-head competition to recruit, hire, train and retain officers from a very limited pool of candidates. The problem is aggravated by a growing financial gap between large, well-funded police departments and police departments in smaller, less financially secure areas. Like professional sports, the police departments in major cities have a serious recruiting advantage. The salaries are higher; more specialty assignments are available and larger departments (or cities) have full-time human resources departments, which significantly reduce the time it takes to hire a new officer. Smaller cities and police departments are being severely tested in the competition for police officers.

Why is it so critical to hire excellent police officers? As Risk Management Specialist and California Highway Patrol Captain Gordon Graham says, "A police officer has the most difficult and complex job in America today." Officers are expected to make decisions with very limited information. These decisions involve critically important issues and are subject to seemingly endless reviews and second-guessing.

The standards for California peace officers are among the most stringent in the nation. The requirements, set by law, are administered by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST).

Because of the high standards, POST does not recognize the training from any other state as equivalent to California's. As a result, experienced out-of-state applicants have a difficult time entering California law enforcement, which dramatically reduces the number of applicants available to California departments.

To the outside observer there is not much difference in the dynamics of police officer recruiting. But inside police departments around the state, recruiting and retention is being evaluated and scrutinized. Finding excellent candidates is a necessity. Retaining experienced police officers is crucial. The actual dollar cost is substantial every time a department has to replace an officer. The hidden costs of the loss of experience, productivity, training and knowledge make retention of officers a top priority.

The departments most seriously affected are the smaller agencies, usually with fewer than 25 sworn officers. Such departments are reviewing traditional methods of recruiting, and working on developing innovative, cost-effective strategies to find good officers. The changes are a reflection of the economy; the loss of traditional loyalty between employees and employers; the need to compete with larger, higher paying police departments; and the need to conserve dwindling recruiting dollars.

California is enjoying an employee's job market, thanks to the state's booming economy. In the 1980s, the higher unemployment rate meant police departments benefited from numerous excellent applicants looking for a job. The economic boom of the '90s sent numerous potential police officers into the private sector for jobs with comparable salaries and regular hours. This dramatically reduced the number of qualified police applicants. Those who remain are highly sought by every police department throughout the state.

The Disadvantage of Being a Small City

Why is there such disparity in the ability of cities to pay for police officers? Unfortunately, many California cities depend on sales tax revenues for a high percentage of their general fund income. This creates a feeding frenzy of cities that are courting strip malls and big box stores for the sales tax revenues they generate. These businesses locate in areas with substantial populations, and generate an enormous boost in sales tax revenues for a specific city. They also create a heavy sales tax leakage from smaller communities in the area. Consequently, many smaller cities do not receive enough general fund revenue to pay police salaries commensurate with those of their larger neighbors.

But small cities have always existed in the shadow of their larger neighbors. Why is the competition for officers suddenly a problem? A change in the way police departments recruit officers is the primary reason. For years, larger police departments hired applicants with no law enforcement experience. They had the staff and budget to send the new recruits to a POST Basic Academy. This meant being without the services of the individual for four to five months. After graduation from the academy, the recruit underwent field training with an experienced full-time officer for 12-16 weeks. This system produced a shiny new police officer trained specifically for the department.

Smaller police departments have an inherent disadvantage. They do not have a continuous recruiting process. When they do have an opening, they begin the recruiting process from scratch. The time spent establishing a hiring list can range from two to six months. This is one reason it is unusual for a smaller police department to send an applicant to the basic academy. One vacancy in a small agency may equal 5-10 percent of the workforce. Smaller departments generally need to hire applicants who have already put themselves through a certified basic academy. This eliminates several months from the training cycle, and reduces the money spent on overtime to backfill the vacancy. This method allows the smaller agency to fill a vacancy as rapidly as possible.

How Legislation Changed Police Recruiting

The dramatic shift in recruiting by most police departments in California is the result of action the state legislature took in three areas:

1. The property tax shifts of the early '90s to fund education resulted in a rapid decline in the general fund revenues that cities received.
2. An ever-increasing number of training mandates have been applied to police officers. To meet the mandates, basic academies were forced to add weeks to the training process. The Santa Rosa Training Center Basic Academy went from 648 hours in 1989 to 784 hours in 1999, a staggering 21 percent increase.
3. A reduction in the budget for the Commission on POST eliminated the salary reimbursement for officers attending the basic academy.

Effective Recruitment Methods for Smaller Departments

So what are smaller police departments doing to recruit more effectively? First, they are refining their recruiting efforts. Traditionally, small agency recruiting meant advertising in trade publications and local media; visiting the police academy to look at "unaffiliated" students and sending announcements to other police departments (this competition is not new, only intensified). This is a time-consuming and expensive method of recruitment. Multiply this effort by the number of smaller communities, and it quickly becomes apparent how expensive the duplication is.

In an effort to reduce this duplication, Cloverdale City Manager Bob Perrault talked to city managers in the League's Redwood Empire Division to gauge possible interest in a joint recruiting and testing process

to establish a unified hiring list that each city can use. Interest in the idea was overwhelming.

Collective recruiting and testing are not new concepts. Alameda, San Mateo and Contra Costa counties have used them with mixed results. The unique feature of this plan is the inclusion of three to four counties with small to medium-sized police departments that had been duplicating their recruiting and testing efforts. This regional cooperation should result in a substantial savings of time and money.

Background investigations offer another area of potential cost savings. Current state law requires each agency to do an independent background investigation. It is common to have five or more small departments racing to complete a background check and hire a particular applicant. Tens of thousands of dollars are wasted using this method. However, POST has established a pilot project to see if sharing some background information is feasible. The ability to share a limited amount of background information will result in faster processing of applicants and cost savings across the board.

The Cloverdale Police Department has studied officers who have been successful and have stayed with the department for many years. We interviewed them to find out why they came to our city and what motivates them to stay. We discovered some common threads. Most are drawn by the lifestyle and the opportunity to become a part of the community in areas other than police work. They are generally in their late 20s or early 30s (often making a career change), and married with children. They see the smaller city as a place to raise a family and have a positive impact on community life in general. We are currently studying our recruiting methods to reach applicants who are most likely to want to work and stay in the city. We believe this method gives us a head start in retaining the excellent officers we hire.

The internet has proved an excellent recruiting tool. Although Cloverdale's web site has been up for several years, recently the site was linked to 18 search engines. The results are intriguing, at least one inquiry per week. Many come from experienced out-of-state police officers who want to relocate to California. To facilitate the certification of officers from other states, the POST Commission and the California Police Chiefs Association are taking a close look at streamlining the regulations and establishing an equivalency training course. As an interim step, Senior POST Consultant Ken Whitman is expanding a section of the POST web page (www.post.ca.gov) outlining the process for officers from other states to become certified in California. The Cloverdale Police Department is linking its web page to POST, so applicants from other states can go directly to the information and contact POST to start the certification process.

It is obvious the recruiting and hiring problems do not exist in a vacuum. Some of the issues addressed here are being worked on collectively by POST, the California Police Chiefs Association and the League. There is no shortage of excellent recruiting programs in California law enforcement. Police departments, large and small, will always have unique characteristics that will affect their ability to find police officers.

Finally, the recruiting slogan used by the Berkeley Police Department in the early 1970s, paraphrased here, still exemplifies the best of California law enforcement: "We have 40 tough jobs for 40 gentle people." Fill in your own number of jobs and look for the gentle people to fill them.

Reprinted with permission from the June 1999 issue of Western City magazine, the monthly publication of the League of California Cities. For information about subscribing to Western City, please call 916/658-8223 or visit the magazine's web site at www.westerncity.com. Subscription information is also available by calling 1-800-365-0320 and asking for document #45.

DOCJT News

In the Know

F.Y.I.

Professional Development

Through Kentucky's Career Development Program

Michael Browning, Principal Assistant Commissioner's Office

Kentucky's law enforcement officers and telecommunications are arguably exposed to some of the best training in the United States. This high level of training, in conjunction with the Peace Officer Professional Standards legislation, is creating a new generation of public safety employees that are better suited to meet the demands of challenging careers.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, and members of our law enforcement community are taking the next step in enhancing Kentucky law enforcement through a program titled Career Development. Career Development is a mechanism used by Oklahoma, California, Texas, Idaho, Georgia, Oregon and Nevada that provides structured career development through training, formal education, and experience. The voluntary program will be activated in Kentucky in January 2002.

At the core of the Career Development program are career steps focused on specific responsibilities and employee tenure. Members of Kentucky's law enforcement community, serving on a program development committee, have developed steps that train peace officers and telecommunications in topics most relevant to their responsibilities and interests. The following steps will be available through the Career Development Program:

SWORN PARTICIPANTS

- Basic - current POPS certificate
- Intermediate - targets five-year peace officers
- Advanced - targets ten-year peace officers
- Supervisory - targets those that supervise line personnel
- Management - targets those that supervise supervisors
- Executive - targets police chiefs, assistant police chiefs, sheriffs, and chief deputies
- Advanced Deputy Sheriff - targets deputy sheriffs with training focused on their unique responsibilities
- Investigative - targets those assigned to or interested in criminal investigations
- Traffic - targets those assigned to or interested in traffic functions

TELECOMMUNICATORS

- Basic - targets newly appointed telecommunications
- Intermediate - targets five-year telecommunications
- Advanced - targets ten-year telecommunications
- Supervisory - targets those that supervise line personnel
- Management/Director - targets those that supervise supervisors or manage communication centers

Program management will be coordinated through the POPS office, in that Career Development will be a KLEC approved program. Training courses will be completed as part of in-service training in order to satisfy both KLEPPF and Career Development requirements. In most cases,

any KLEC approved training course will apply to the program. However, specific training courses will be required for each certificate, as will combinations of education and experience. A comprehensive description of the program, with step requirements, will be distributed with the 2002 Training Schedule later this year and posted on the DOCJT web site.

In summary, Career Development provides a lock-step format of career tracking for officers and telecommunications. Properly utilized, states using this program report that Career Development programs enhance officer and telecommunications competence, add value to training, and increase participant salaries.

Contact Michael Browning, DOCJT Principal Assistant, for additional information on the Career Development Program by phone: (859) 622-8295 or by e-mail: mbrowning@docjt.jus.state.ky.us.

DOCJT Launches Video Production

Karen Acan, Public Affairs Officer

The camera's eye often catches criminals in action. Now it's being used to capture law enforcement action at the Department of Criminal Justice Training.



The new DOCJT Video Production Unit is already hard at work updating mandatory training tapes for Kentucky peace officers. State law mandates officers receive the annual training in the areas of domestic violence, hazardous materials, AIDS/HIV, child sexual abuse and racial profiling. The Lexington-Fayette County Fire Department is assisting the DOCJT with the HazMat training. Some of the new training tapes should be available to Kentucky law enforcement agencies by early 2002.

The DOCJT Video Production Unit will also produce videos for basic training, in-service training and for general purposes, such as the DOCJT orientation video shown at each graduation. Eventually, video will be used to enhance DOCJT seminars, such as the annual Command Decisions training workshops. A long-range plan is to offer video services to individual agencies as resources and time permit.

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Welcomes New Member

Dennis Mills, Executive Staff Advisor Kentucky Law Enforcement Council

The newest member of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council is Sheriff Keith Cain from Daviess County Sheriff's Department. Sheriff Cain is a veteran of the United States Marine Corps, including a tour of duty in Vietnam. He has served with the sheriff's department for 27 years. His career includes serving as patrol deputy, chief deputy, and chief of investigations.

His police awards include numerous citations, letters of merit, and the American Police Hall of Fame's prestigious Silver Star for Bravery.

Sheriff Cain holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from Kentucky Wesleyan College and a Master of Arts in Education from Western Kentucky University. He is a graduate of the F.B.I. National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and the National Sheriff's Institute in Longmont, Colorado. The KLEC has certified Sheriff Cain as a police instructor and he is a regular guest instructor at the Owensboro Police Department's Recruit Program and the Kentucky State Police Academy. At the Owensboro Community College (U.K. Campus) Sheriff Cain is a member of the part-time faculty and teaches Criminal Investigation, Juvenile Procedure, and other selected law enforcement topics. He also chairs the institution's advisory committee for law enforcement curriculum.

Sheriff Cain brings a unique blend of actual working experience and academic knowledge to the classroom setting.

Staff Services and Planning

David Hobson, Staff Assistant Staff Services & Planning

The Staff Services and Planning section of the Department of Criminal Justice Training is responsible for conducting and coordinating research on different topics relating to the law enforcement profession. The section's primary responsibility is to provide assistance to the Commissioner and his staff, while also conducting and coordinating research for instructors and supervisors.

An example of a research project that will assist executive staff, supervisors and instructors is the job task analysis project, which is nearing completion. Five different studies were conducted by an outside consultant to provide training related information. Curricula in telecommunications, in-service and basic training were examined. The Staff Services and Planning section was responsible for bidding the project, the distribution and collection of job task questionnaires, and the coordination of the different committee meetings with the consultant.

At the present time, the section is conducting the 2001 Comprehensive Survey. This survey is requesting information from all Kentucky law enforcement agencies that will be shared among those agencies. Information being requested includes salary, benefits, and equipment. The last such survey was conducted in 1997.

The Staff Services and Planning section is also responsible for collecting demographic information about each recruit entering basic training. This information allows basic instructors to know the recruits a little better and gives the agency accurate information regarding recruit education, work experience, military experience, etc.

In order to conduct these projects, as well as other research activities, the Staff Services and Planning section has expanded to include four staff members and one supervisor:

- Gerald Belcher, Planning and Research Advisor
- Jaime Strothman, Administrative Specialist III
- Allison Harrison, Administrative Specialist III
- Edliniae Sweat, Administrative Specialist III
- David Hobson, Staff Assistant

If an agency has a law enforcement related research question, please contact the Staff Services and Planning section at (859) 622-1328. The section has access to a variety of sources of information regarding most law enforcement related topics. The section is also ready to assist law enforcement agencies by providing guidance in their research projects.

DOCJT News

Training Complex Update

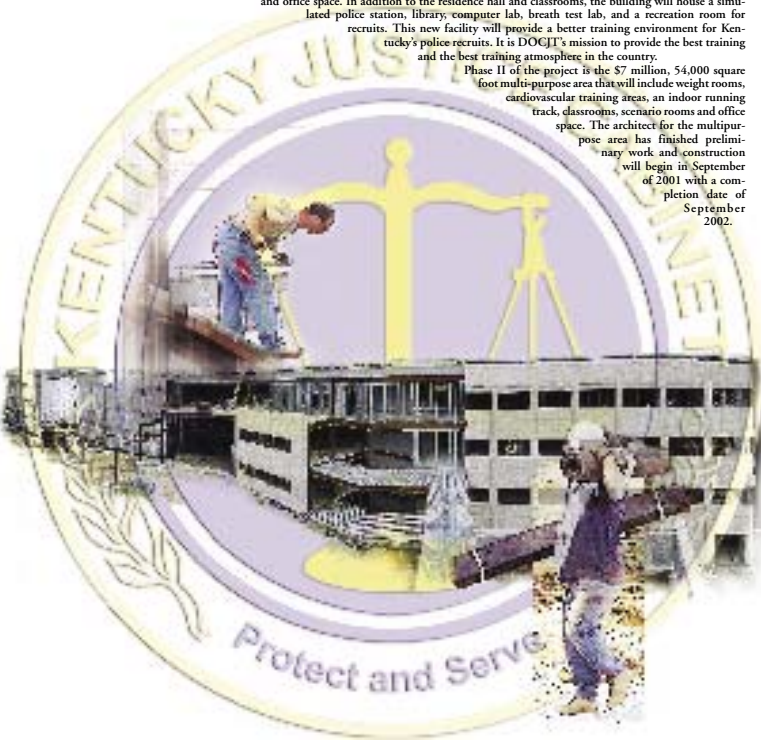
F.Y.I.

DOCJT Law Enforcement Training Complex Expansion Update

Greg Howard, Director
Training Support Division

Phase I of the Department of Criminal Justice Training's law enforcement complex is on target for completion in January 2002. The 270-bed residence hall structure is beginning to take shape, and the contractors are making significant progress daily. The \$20 million phase will provide housing for DOCJT trainees as well as new classrooms and office space. In addition to the residence hall and classrooms, the building will house a simulated police station, library, computer lab, breath test lab, and a recreation room for recruits. This new facility will provide a better training environment for Kentucky's police recruits. It is DOCJT's mission to provide the best training and the best training atmosphere in the country.

Phase II of the project is the \$7 million, 54,000 square foot multi-purpose area that will include weight rooms, cardiovascular training areas, an indoor running track, classrooms, scenario rooms and office space. The architect for the multipurpose area has finished preliminary work and construction will begin in September of 2001 with a completion date of September 2002.



Kentucky Police Corps



The First Stand-Alone Kentucky Police Corps Academy

Fran Root, Director
Kentucky Police Corps

We are pleased to announce that on June 11, 2001, we commenced our first stand-alone Kentucky Police Corps academy. At the May meeting, KLEC approved our 21-week, 1228-hour curriculum. The recruits will be exposed to many hours on our new leadership confidence course, police mountain bike training and an extensive Spanish language and Mexican culture immersion project in addition to the basic academy requirements. Over 52% of this training consists of hands-on, practical or scenario-based exercises.

We are now training 25 cadets. We are currently working with these agencies to match up the next group of Police Corps cadets:

Morehead PD	Erlanger PD
Danville PD	Mt. Sterling PD
Lexington PD	Paducah PD
Nicholasville PD	Clark SO
Versailles PD	Paris PD
Edgewood PD	London PD
Somerset PD	Harrison SO

Recruiting has been excellent. Kentucky's police and sheriff agencies have been instrumental in recruiting many of our best candidates. We expect to fill all Kentucky Police Corps slots and to have additional slots allocated by the Washington office. Outreach closes June 1 and December 1 yearly.

For more information about the Kentucky Police Corps, visit our web site at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/pcorps>. You can reach us by phone at (859) 622-1328, or toll free at 1-866-KY-CORPS or (866) 592-6777.

DOCJT News

Peace Officer Professional Standards

F.Y.I.

POPS

Peace Officer Professional Standards

Pam Shaw, Administrative Specialist III
Peace Officer Professional Standards

Since the enactment of Governor Patton's Crime Bill in 1998, great efforts have been made to educate the law enforcement community about the purpose, standards, and benefits of Peace Officers Professional Standards (POPS). Due to the cooperation and desire of many to improve law enforcement in the Commonwealth, the implementation and on going operation of POPS has been successful. To date, the POPS office has administered the following number of tests:

• Suitability Screeners	1,212
• Polygraph Examiners	1,090
• Drug Screens	1,021
• Physical Fitness Tests	1,414

The overall success rate for these tests is 84%, with 88% of males and 45% of females passing.

The Peace Officer Professional Standards legislation is approaching its third anniversary. As expected during this initial phase, changes and revisions to the standards have been made as a result of feedback from the law enforcement community. Some of these changes have resulted in new ideas and in more practical and efficient procedures.

The POPS office is pleased to announce that we will be sending a manual to every law enforcement agency in Kentucky that will explain the latest POPS policies and procedures. Included in this manual are the most up-to-date forms that agencies will need for applicant testing and compliance with the certification process. This manual will provide law enforcement executives all necessary POPS information and forms in one place. From the beginning, the POPS mission has been to help law enforcement agencies hire the best-qualified applicants as efficiently as possible, and we anticipate that this manual will assist agencies to do just that.

In addition to publishing the manual, the POPS office is planning events such as recruitment and retention seminars and polygraph schools to help meet law enforcement needs. Please call the POPS office for more information regarding these and other events at (859) 622-6218.



Basic Training

DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERT PROGRAM

Darrell Cook, Training Instructor
Breath Test Section

The Department of Criminal Justice Training is in the process of determining the feasibility of implementing a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) program for our state's law enforcement officers. Thirty-five states now have this program, which is partially funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and coordinated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Two DOCJT employees, Terry Mosser and Darrell Cook, have started the training process to become certified as DRE's.

The original DRE program started in Los Angeles in the late 1970's as a response to the problem of officers arresting obviously impaired drivers who would then test negative on breath test instruments. Research indicates that between 12-40% of all vehicle operators arrested for impaired driving have a drug, or drugs other than alcohol in their blood.

There are several ways a DRE program may benefit a law enforcement agency. An increase in the conviction rate of DUI drivers has been reported. In Los Angeles, approximately 95% of all DUI cases where a DRE officer is involved results in a conviction. There are also substantial savings associated with this program. Often, the defense may opt to enter a plea agreement rather than cross-examine a DRE, thus saving the police agency precious financial resources due

to court appearances. Another benefit of this program is increased prestige to the police community. DRE officers are well trained and highly efficient.

Prior to beginning the three-phase program of instruction, someone wishing to be a DRE must successfully complete a course in the standardized field sobriety tests (SFST). The training program will include instruction on the following topics: the seven drug categories, basic drug terminology, legal issues, case preparation and courtroom testimony, overview of the drug evaluation process, and classroom instruction and field training.

After certification, a DRE must maintain an up-to-date resume or curriculum vitae and be recertified every two years. During that time period, the DRE is required to conduct four hands-on evaluations and attend eight hours of in-service training.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training's Breath Test Section plans to offer an 8-hour DUI/SFST update during 2002. This training is not to be considered a recertification for those who have completed the DUI/SFST course, but rather an update of research, legal issues, and a review of the standardized field sobriety tests. A prerequisite for this course is completion of the DUI/SFST course, either the 40-hour In-Service course or the 28-hour course currently a part of the Basic Training curriculum.

DOCJT Graduates

300th Basic Training Class

Allison Harrison, Administration Specialist III
Staff Services & Planning

On Friday, March 23, 2001, the Department of Criminal Justice Training graduated its 300th Basic Training class. This milestone was reached almost 32 years after the first basic training class graduated in July 1969.

Isomon Burks, commissioner of Kentucky State Police, was the guest speaker for the service. Robert C. Stone, commissioner of the department during the 1st and 100th basic training class, also

attended and spoke during the ceremony. Mr. Stone was the first commissioner for training and was instrumental in the initial development of the Department of Criminal Justice Training in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Other special guests present at the graduation included: James Rollins, supervisor of basic training's 100th class; the family of the late Walter Mosher, supervisor of basic training's 200th class; Instructor Robert French, coordinator of class 100 and 200; Lt. Thomas Dusing, Florence P.D., president of class 100; and Assistant Berea Police Chief Dwayne Brumley, valedictorian of class 200.



DOCJT News

Basic Training

F.Y.I.

Basic Training NEWS

Karen Cassidy, Section Supervisor
Basic Training Branch

Ongoing Basic Training Project

Instructor Scott Saltsman works with Kosair Charities, a Louisville-based organization, to provide each recruit a teddy bear upon graduation from Basic Training. The "Bears on Patrol" program gives free teddy bears to police agencies. The teddy bears are used to comfort children who have been involved in a traumatic experience. What better way can an officer calm a child during a traumatic situation than by giving them a "loving friend"?

While each recruit receives one bear when they graduate Basic Training, all officers are encouraged to pick up more bears when they return to In-Service Training.

Community Projects

Basic Training recruits are encouraged to become a part of their community when they return to their respective jurisdictions. One way officers can accomplish the spirit of community involvement is working with charities and organizations. In order to instill the spirit of involvement, recruits are encouraged to take part in a community project while attending the 16-week Basic Training Course.



A recruit from each class is designated as "Special Projects Officer". That recruit is responsible for many duties during training; but perhaps the duty with the most responsibilities, and rewards, is the class community project. The Special Projects Officer coordinates the handling of the project from initial approval to completion.

Class community projects take many forms, as evidenced by recent endeavors.



Class 301:

This class raised money by hosting a Karaoke night on the Eastern Kentucky University campus. Recruits organized the event, allowed the use of personal equipment, and worked at the event. With the donations, Class 301 paid a visit to the Shriner's Hospital in Lexington to visit with the children. Several recruits dressed in a variety of costumes, including Officer McGruff and Darren Lion. In addition to the entertainment by recruits, a magician performed for the children. The recruits also provided treats and played games with the children. Thanks to Officer Gregory Hill, London Police Department, and the Special Projects Officer, Paul Mattingly of the Hardinsburg Police Department, for organizing this event.

Class 302:

Class 302 assisted in conducting a free child safety seat check. On April 3, recruits met on the Eastern Kentucky University campus to provide this service. The class worked in conjunction with the Madison County Traffic Safety Coalition, Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Drive Smart Program, Richmond Police Department, Madison County Health Department, Madison County Rescue Squad, and Eastern Kentucky University Division of Public Safety. Instructor Shawn Herron and Richmond Police Officer David Pence helped coordinate this event with Class 302. Officer Craig Jaquin, Radcliff Police Department, was the Special Projects Officer.

Class 303:

Class 303 brought refreshments to a group of fifteen elementary school children. The recruits assisted the children in making end-of-the-school-year thank-you cards for their teachers. Afterwards, the recruits played games and spent time with the children.

Class 304:

Class 304 participated in a cook out for the elderly residents of Madison Towers. The recruits provided all the supplies along with displaying a few of their police vehicles for the elderly to tour. The residents were very appreciative sending the recruits a thank you card and cookies.

Class 305:

As their special project, Class 305 took approximately 25 children of Madison Towers fishing. Recruits and the children had a "great time." They fished, ate hotdogs and fished some more. Several prizes were given out for the "biggest fish", "most fish" and "smallest fish". We also handed out Kosair stuffed bears, so everyone went home as a "winner."

Law Enforcement License Plates Get Winning Pitch



DOCJT Hosts Pursuit Seminar

Mike Leaverton, Training Instructor
Skills Section

The Department of Criminal Justice Training hosted the second of eleven Pursuit Seminars being held throughout the United States this year. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), in cooperation with the Association of Law Enforcement Response Trainers (ALERT International), is conducting the seminars. The program serves as an update on policy and procedure changes in a national effort to address the problems law enforcement has experienced in regard to vehicle pursuits.

Thirty-five law enforcement driving instructors from Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio attended the seminar on April 30 - May 2.

Ten officers were internationally certified as driving instructors after taking a written test administered by ALERT.

When

DOCJT Basic Training Class 306 stepped up to the plate for its service project, they knew they'd have to score big to put the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation license plates in the state record books. Their goal was to take orders for the specialty tags, helping the memorial foundation reach the necessary number of plates for production. With the recruits' help, the goal was reached three days before the July 1 deadline.

"The deciding factor to make this our class project was the Kentucky law enforcement memorial service in May," DOCJT recruit Dale Elliott said. "We're glad we could help out and make the goal a reality." The project was personal for Class 306 leader Leslie Blanford, "My chief's father, a state trooper, was killed in the line of duty."

Class 306 recruits teamed up in June to pitch the plates to sports fans at two Lexington Legends games. They joined forces with the Grant County Sheriff's Office Explorers for a drive at the Dry Ridge Wal-Mart. They also enlisted the help of the Owensboro Police Department for a drive at a Daviess County Wal-Mart. Their strategy paid off, generating 85 orders for the specialty tag.

"It makes me so proud that these young men and women would put so much effort into helping us reach our goal," foundation president Greg Howard said. "Recruits have such little time off as it is, and I think the fact they devoted two Saturdays and two weeknights to this speaks volumes about their character."

Recruits and law enforcement leaders from around Kentucky have been working for months to reach the goal. Harrodsburg Police Chief Ernie Kelly and his department are responsible for generating nearly 80 orders from their community in memory of slain Harrodsburg Police Officer Regina Nickles. The Jessamine County Sheriff's Office, the Lexington Police Department, the Louisville Police Department and the Kentucky State Police were driving forces behind dozens of orders.

"The support we've seen comes not only from the law enforcement community, but from a diverse group representing the population of Kentucky," Howard said. "The support ranges from private citizens in the smallest communities to public figures in the state's largest cities."

"It is a small price for us to pay to support those who may pay the ultimate price," First Lady Judi Patton said after purchasing one of the KLEMF license tags. "The money raised from the specialty plates will ensure that no officer's family goes unsupported in their time of crisis."

Applications for the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation license plates are available at any county clerk's office. They may also be downloaded from the Department of Criminal Justice Training website:

<http://doctj.jus.state.ky.us/klemf>



Rapid Deployment TRAINING

*Jerry Huffman, Training Instructor
Patrol and Traffic Section*

April 20, 1999, is a day that caught many law enforcement agencies and personnel by surprise. When Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold entered Columbine High School on a killing spree, fifteen people were left dead including the two suspects. As a result, many agencies began to re-evaluate the response to an active shooter in a school.

A number of agencies developed a plan of action to meet this type of situation. The plan was to train patrol officers to respond to active shooters instead of waiting for a tactical response. The Department of Criminal Justice Training has developed a training course in "rapid deployment." This training was derived from concepts employed by Columbus, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; Newport News, Virginia; and the National Tactical Officers Association.

In this course, the officers are given information as to where the concept was derived, the basic planning and tactics for such a crisis, and they also take part in practical exercises to develop their skills in the concept of rapid deployment.

For further information on this concept, contact Jerry Huffman at (859) 622-8127.

Kentucky's Officers Learn About School Violence

*Billy McGuire, Training Instructor
Management and Investigation Section*

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, through the DOCJT, is providing its law enforcement officers with some of the most up-to-date training to assist them in preventing and preparing for school violence. The department is currently offering Basic School Resource Officer and Advanced School Resource Officer to educate Kentucky's law enforcement community about the realities of school violence.

Topics covered in the Basic School Resource Officer class include crime prevention, where officers are taught how to identify the best strategies to reduce the opportunity for crime; counseling, where officers are instructed on how to advise students on law related issues; and students with special needs, where officers are trained to help identify students who might pose a potential threat to school security.

The Advanced School Resource Officer class, offered for the first time in 2001, will cover more in-depth topics dealing with violence in the schools. This course covers the lessons learned from other school violence episodes and critical incident stress management. Officers who complete this training will be able to take this information back to their communities and train the staff of their schools as well as provide parent training. This training is considered to be very proactive and is geared to help the law enforcement community prevent incidents from occurring, while at the same time providing them with the training needed should an incident occur.



School Violence Sweeps The Nation

Hard on the heels of the latest occurrence of lethal school violence, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has released recommendations for preventing and responding to school violence. The "Guide for Preventing and Responding to School Violence" is based on the input of over 500 experts and 15 focus groups, including members of school boards, teachers, administrators, police, and other emergency response personnel.

The document offers a broad range of guidance for local communities, including ways to prevent student violence, threat assessment, responding during a crisis and its aftermath, and legal and legislative issues. The guide is available for viewing or downloading at the IACP's web site, www.theiacp.org/pubinfo/pubst/.

The IACP's guide could take on an unforeseen resonance in light of recent developments nationwide:

California

Two students were killed and 13 wounded on March 5 when a 15-year-old freshman at Santana High School in Santee opened fire from a boy's bathroom with a .22-caliber revolver. He was stopped by a San Diego County sheriff's deputy and an off-duty police officer who was on campus to register his child for school. The shooter, Charles Andrew "Andy" Williams, was charged as an adult with murder, assault with a deadly weapon and gun possession. He apparently spoke with a friend the previous night about shooting up the school, but the threats were never reported.

In one of two separate incidents in Santa Ana in March, a teenage boy was arrested after Orange County police received calls from 500 people about an anonymous e-mail making terroristic threats, which was circulated to students at Aliso Niguel High School. The second case involved a 14-year-old who was charged after students told teachers he had threatened to kill another student. Authorities found a pistol at the boy's home.

Colorado

Police in Littleton arrested a 14-year-old Heritage High School student after finding two pipe bombs in his home. The investigation was prompted by a classmate who reported that the boy had a bomb-making manual. No bombs were found at the school.

Chad Meininger, 15, of Fort Collins, pleaded guilty on Feb. 27 to conspiracy to commit first-degree assault, in connection with helping to plot a massacre at Preston Junior High School. Meininger and two other boys, Alexander Vukodirich and Scott Parent, both 14, threatened to kill students at their school with guns and propane bombs, investigators said. Five guns and a small propane tank were seized from the home of Vukodirich's mother and stepfather.

Connecticut

A New Canaan student was charged March 12 with reckless endangerment and manufacturing and possessing an explosive device after he allegedly brought a homemade firebomb to school. Four more explosives were discovered at the boy's home.

Delaware

An 11-year-old student in Harrington who left a bomb-threat note on a bus before class was arrested Feb. 23. The threat was the fifth in nine days at the W.T. Chipman Middle School. Three other students were arrested in earlier scares. No bombs were found at the school.

Florida

An 18-year-old St. Augustine resident, David Mendenhall, was arrested Feb. 15, accused of sending an e-mail that threatened to kill a Bartram Trail High School student in "the next Columbine."

Pinella County sheriff's deputies found bottle rockets, carbon dioxide cartridges and wiring in the Palm Harbor home of an unidentified 14-year-old boy who threatened to set off a bomb in his school. The threat was reported by the mother of a classmate who saw it in an e-mail on her son's computer. The student was arrested and released to his parents.

Georgia

Police in Canton arrested a 13-year-old boy on March 9 for making threats with a homemade bomb. The boy's neighbors told police that he showed their children a foil-wrapped device that he said was powerful enough to blow up a school or a police station.

Kansas

Three teenagers were arrested in February before they could carry out a "Columbine style" attack on their high school in Holton, police said. Richard Bradley Jr., 18, was charged as an adult with conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to criminally use explosives. James Lopez, 16, and Jason Moss, 17, were arrested on the same charges as juveniles. A search by police found weapons and a high school floor plan.

Montana

Randy King, 18, a junior at Hamilton High School, was committed to a mental health facility on March 7 after admitting to authorities that he had compiled a list of students and faculty members he had apparently targeted for harm. No criminal charges were immediately filed. King was taken into custody because of concerns that he might harm himself or others.

New York

Tragedy was averted at an Elmira school in February when two students notified officials that 18-year-old Jeremy Getman had arrived at Southside High School with two loaded weapons and 18 bombs.

Ohio

A 16-year-old Hamilton student was arrested and charged with aggravated menacing and making false alarms after a teacher told school officials that she had overheard him threatening to bring a gun to school and "shoot someone." A search of the unidentified teenager's home found no guns, said a police spokesman.

Texas

A lit pipe bomb was found at a Trophy Club intermediate school in March, according to police, who said the wick burned itself out before the device could explode. The 18-inch-long bomb was filled with black powder.

Virginia

A small bomb made of a plastic soda bottle, vinegar and baking soda exploded at the amphitheater on the Charlottesville campus of the University of Virginia. There were no injuries or damage.

Virginia State Police, during a bomb-threat assessment class held at the agency's Chesterfield training academy, said that evacuating students each time a bomb threat is made may not be the safest course of action for schools. Most bombs, police said, are small enough for someone to carry in and leave in lockers or trash cans. By leading students through the halls, teachers and administrators could be exposing them to an explosion while classroom walls may better protect them.

This article first appeared in Law Enforcement News on March 15, 2001.

DOCJT News

In-Service Training

F.Y.I. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CHANGES CURRICULUM

*Terry Mosser, Section Supervisor
Patrol and Traffic Section*

On October 26, 2001, the third class of the Criminal Justice Executive Development (CJED) program will graduate. This will be the last time the CJED program will be administered in its present form.

Due to feedback from previous graduates of the program and a job task analysis, a decision was made to revamp the curriculum. The changes will continue to offer intensified training to a targeted population of law enforcement professionals, but in a shortened period of time.

Applications were mailed to those who indicated an interest in the CJED program. The deadline to have the completed application and associated materials returned for consideration was June 1st. The CJED Board met in mid June to select twenty candidates from those who applied.

These candidates will begin to enhance their leadership skills on November 5, 2001.

For further information on the enhanced CJED program, please contact Terry Mosser at (859) 622-3582.



Telecommunications Update

*Pat Carter, Section Supervisor
Communications Training Section*

April 27, 2001, was the graduation date of Telecommunications Academy Class 10. The average enrollment of the ten academies has been 20 students, with the average score of all classes being 92.8%. This high average, along with the remarks from the telecommunications, their supervisors, and agency heads that are participating in this

new concept in telecommunications training, is evidence of the professional results. These results include a telecommunicator who is better prepared to serve their agency and the public. The discipline and teamwork they develop during their four weeks here are vital to their responsibilities and duties as a public safety employee.

The Communications Section has also developed a Non-Terminal Telecommunications Academy for those agencies that do not have a Criminal Justice Information System (formerly known as LINK/NCIC computer). This academy will contain curriculum that will extend over three weeks and have 120 hours of

training. The first class will be offered September 10-28, 2001. The Telecommunications Academy for the Non-Terminal Agency (090D-010) will offer all the information that the Basic Telecommunications Academy presently offers, minus the CJS certification required of all terminal operators. Successful completion of this course will provide mandated training for the Kentucky telecommunicator.

The Communications Section is now offering an in-service class entitled "Spanish for the Telecommunicator." This in-service class is one of the courses developed to assist the professional telecommunicator in the Professional Development Program that will be offered by DOCJT. This Development Program, the first of its kind for telecommunicators in the United States, will further professionalism in this critical career.

Please contact the Communications Section at (859) 622-3386 for any questions or comments regarding training classes.



Comings and Goings

New Employees

Sharon Davis is the new Administrative Specialist III in Police Corps. She came to us from Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government where she was a Human Resources Analyst.

Ronald Dotson is the new Law Enforcement Training Instructor I in the Physical Training/Defensive Training Section. Ron came to us from the Ashland Police Department.

Ernest Dudley is an Investigator III for the Compliance Section. Ernie is a former investigator for the Administrative Office of the Courts and a retired Kentucky State Trooper.

Joseph Gilliland is the new Law Enforcement Training Instructor I in the Breath Test Section. He is a retired police officer from the city of Danville.

Annette Hedges is the new Systems Technician Specialist IT. Annette was previously a Technical Support Analyst for Analysts International.

Susan Higgins comes to the Records/Registration Section as a Document Processing Specialist III. Susan came to us from Land Concepts as an Administrative Assistant.

Patrick Howard is the new Law Enforcement Training Instructor I in In-Service. Pat transferred to DOCJT from Kentucky Fish and Wildlife.

Shannyn Johnsen is an Administrative Specialist II for KLEC. She attended E.K.U. where she graduated with a bachelors degree in Police Administration.

Delores Miller is an Administrative Specialist I in our new Facilities Section. She is returning to state government after retiring from the Cabinet for Families and Children in April 2000.

Imelda Price is a new addition to the Communications Training Section as a Law Enforcement Training Instructor- Telecommunications I. She came to us from the city of Danville where she was Chief Telecommunicator for Emergency 9-1-1.

James Robertson is working as an Associate Video Producer II in the Commissioner's Office. He formerly worked for WKYT-TV as a news videographer.

Transfers

Tim Anderson from PT/DT to the Breath Test Section

Andrea Brown from Personnel to the Commissioner's Office

Jeff Burns from PT/DT to the Breath Test Section

Lloyd Holbrook from Supply to the Facilities Section

Collin King from Supply to the Louisville In-Service Section

Promotions

Kris Bowerman to Programmer/Analyst II - Information Systems Section

Shauna Carver to Administrative Specialist II - Supply Section

Kimberley Coyle to Administrative Section Supervisor - Accounting Section

Casey Dailey to Printing Equipment Operator II

Kerrie Dehorty to Administrative Specialist II - Supply Branch

Clayton Farmer to Accountant II - Accounting Section

Victoria Franklin to Administrative Specialist II - Grants Section

Sherina Hartman to Personnel Administrator Associate - Personnel Section

Martha Hurt to Administrative Specialist III - Accounting Section

Danish Hobson to Staff Assistant - Commissioner's Office

Frank Kubala to Law Enforcement Training Section Supervisor

PT/DT Section

Art Pascal to Administrative Section Supervisor - Facilities Section

Diane Patton to Staff Assistant - Commissioner's Office

Tom Stratton to Administrative Specialist III - Supply Section

Edliniae Sweat to Administrative Specialist III - Staff Services and Planning

DeAnna Wiseman to Network Analyst I - Information Systems Section

Goings

Judy Martin retired on February 28, 2001 with over 21 years service to the Department. Judy was a Computer Assisted Design Technician for the Information Systems Section.

Ron Toppings spent his last day at DOCJT on April 30, 2001. After 15 years with the Department, 10 years in the Breath Test Section, Ron has relocated to Traverse City, Michigan.

Statewide LEN News

In the Spotlight

The following interviews were conducted by Allison Harrison.



Rod Maggard began his career in law enforcement as a Kentucky state trooper in 1967. After serving at the Hazard post for 14 years, he joined the Blue Diamond Coal Company for 10 years as security director. In 1991, Mr. Maggard was named chief of the Hazard Police Department. In March 2001, Rod retired from the Hazard Police Department and was named director of the Hal Rogers Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center.

Mr. Maggard has served on several national and statewide committees facilitating various law enforcement initiatives. Some of the committees include U.S. Attorney's Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center Advisory Board - Executive Committee, Regional Community Policing Institute Advisory Board, Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation Board.

Rod's family includes his wife, Beverly, and daughters Leslie, Brandi and Vali.

"OxyContin is a problem I would wish on no agency. In my many years of policing, I know of nothing that has caused communities and families so much agony."

Director Rod Maggard

What would you describe as your major accomplishments as police chief in Hazard?

Changing the community's perception about the department and its officers was an important event for us. A part of that process dealt with building self-esteem among the officers and helping the community recognize the officers for the great job they do. The effect of this was that we evolved into a true community-oriented policing agency that became very efficient at problem solving.

What special concerns do police chiefs in Eastern Kentucky face?

The police chiefs in Eastern Kentucky face the same problems as other agencies throughout the state. However, some of the problems specifically related to Eastern Kentucky agencies arise from lack of funding. Their budgets are not adequate and their officers are extremely underpaid. Attrition is high because officers can move a few miles down the road and receive better pay and benefits. Because of the lack of appropriate funding, most agencies

have to focus on their immediate needs, and cannot afford much needed technology and other things that would make their jobs more efficient.

Would you like to share your perspective on peace officer standards and their effect on statewide policing, recruitment, and retention?

The best single occurrence in Kentucky law enforcement this century was the passage and implementation of peace officer standards. We now have standards in Kentucky that not only make the profession better, but also have removed politics from the hiring process. Unless you have policed in a rural or small town, you could not possibly know how much this has helped chiefs and sheriffs and the communities they serve. I believe the standards have brought some issues to the forefront, such as retention of trained officers, but these problems are due to the fact that many agencies cannot pay enough to keep the most qualified candidates.

Changes in training have improved 100%. The graduates of police academies are much better prepared to execute their duties. Policing is much more complex than it used to be. Laws are written each year that demand that a police officer know almost as much as an attorney. Police officers have to be counselors, friends, and mediators. Many times decisions have to be made in seconds that may require the courts months or years to decide.

Are there any issues that are affecting your area that you would like to comment about?

OxyContin is a problem I would wish on no agency. In my many years of policing, I know of nothing that has caused communities and families so much agony. Crime rates rise, mysterious deaths happen. We have no expertise in dealing with so many addicts. This has been the most complex problem that I have ever faced during my tenure as a law enforcement officer. It is almost impossible to detect someone under the influence of this drug and the magnitude of the problem is just beginning to show.

Tell me about the Hal Rogers Center for Technology.

The Hal Rogers Center is formally named the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center, which is a program of the National Institute of Justice's Office of Science and Technology.

During the spring of 1998, I attended a meeting for a consortium of law enforcement colleges across the country. This meeting was held in Washington D.C. and was hosted by the National Institute of Justice. While at this meeting, I was introduced to Dr. David Boyd, assistant director of the Office of Science and Technology, a featured speaker at the event. Dr. Boyd spoke about the technology needs for law enforcement agencies, and I questioned him about the specific technology concerns of rural and small law enforcement agencies.

I told Dr. Boyd that the mayor of Hazard, William Gorman, was trying to get funding for a multi-use building in Hazard. Since we were a small city in a rural setting, Hazard would be a perfect location for a center dealing

PHARMACEUTICAL DIVERSION—THE OTHER DRUG PROBLEM

Paula Redman, Boone County Sheriff's Department

Across the country much attention has been placed on the "Drug War." However, due to the recent publicity about the explosion in the diversion of OxyContin, "the other drug problem" is rapidly gaining attention. This other drug problem is the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs (obtaining or dispensing prescription drugs by other than legal means). It encompasses all aspects of diversion, from the street level trafficker to the health care professional who is stealing narcotics from the health care facility or depriving the patient of needed pain medication to satisfy their own addiction.

Pharmaceutical Diversion accounts for more than 1/3 of the drug problem across the nation. The most common drugs diverted in Kentucky are Hydrocodone, Alprazolam and OxyContin. The diversion of pharmaceutical drugs is becoming more popular because of the purity and stringent guidelines pharmaceutical companies follow in the production of these drugs and because of the ease of obtaining these drugs with a decreased chance of being caught.

The diversion of pharmaceuticals may occur in several ways. The first is commonly referred to as "doctor shopping." This is where an individual goes to multiple physicians for the purpose of obtaining controlled substances. In this offense, the "drug seeker" will intentionally withhold from the physician the fact that they have obtained controlled substances from other physicians.

Other techniques used to obtain controlled substances are to alter a written prescription order or phone in fraudulent prescription orders for controlled substances to pharmacies. By law, the only prescriptions that require a written order are Schedule II controlled substances. Schedule III-V may be phoned in to the pharmacy by the physician.

The diversion of pharmaceutical drugs is also a problem in health care facilities. There are health care professionals who are addicted to narcotics and will divert their drug of choice in any number of ways. Some of these methods of diversion include:

- Stealing medication from patients.
- Substituting injectable narcotics with saline or tap water and placing the vial back in the cabinet so the theft will not be detected. The patient then receives saline or water instead of pain medication.
- Writing in patients' charts that a narcotic was given, when in fact the health care professional keeps the medicine for personal use.
- Withholding an injectable narcotic that has been ordered for a patient and not all medication is given. The addicted health care provider may keep the remainder of the narcotic for personal use while documenting that it was properly disposed of.
- Writing narcotics prescriptions for themselves, either in their own name or by using a fraudulent patient name.

There is currently no law that requires a health care facility to report any individual to law enforcement who has been suspected of or caught stealing medication from the facility. They are only required to report the theft/loss of controlled substances to D.E.A. and Drug Control.

It is recommended that if a law enforcement officer investigates a person for suspected drug diversion by forgery, fraud, or deceit that they run a K.A.S.P.E.R. report on that individual. This is a pharmacy printout of all controlled substances filled in Kentucky for a particular individual. It is an excellent investigative tool. To request a form to run a K.A.S.P.E.R., the investigator needs to telephone Drug Control And Professional Practices at (502) 564-7985.

with the technology needs of rural and small agencies. Dr. Boyd told me, "Get a building, I'll get you a center." At this point, I was introduced to Bob Greenberg. Two weeks after the initial meeting, Mr. Greenberg called to see if our city was successful in obtaining a building. When I told him we had been rejected, he suggested I contact Congressman Hal Rogers with the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center idea. The city of Hazard resubmitted their request through the small business administration and received two million dollars, using the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center as the basis for the building. However, two million wasn't sufficient to cover the cost of construction. It was again submitted and the city was awarded an additional 2.3 million.

The purpose of the center is to develop programs to support rural and small law enforcement agencies throughout the country. Many efforts of our center will serve to complement programs in existence at many of the National Institute of Justice Centers. By forming partnerships with agencies such as DOJ/T, Eastern Kentucky University, and the Center for Rural Development, the Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center will serve as an "honest broker" in providing technology-based solutions for rural agencies, bridging the technology gap that currently exists between rural and large agencies.

What advice would you give to current chiefs and sheriffs across the Commonwealth?

Attend every executive training class offered. Ask questions! Too many times we have questions that we are reluctant to ask. Executive positions are much more complex than they appear. A chief or sheriff has one of the most challenging jobs in America. He or she has to please the public and, unfortunately, that is one of the most difficult jobs a person can have.

I would encourage chiefs and sheriffs that may not already be doing so, to network with other agencies and to participate in chief and sheriff's organizations. Grants and additional sources of funding are out there, and by talking to other agency executives, a law enforcement executive can gain valuable information regarding many critical issues which they must address. Valuable information can be achieved through casual conversation at meetings and training sessions. Law enforcement executives should not be afraid of change! Law enforcement is constantly evolving and they should be prepared to change, to be innovative, assess their communities and apply any change to better serve their public. Be servants. After all, their purpose is to be a servant of the people.

Statewide LEN News In the Spotlight



Van Ingram graduated from Fleming County High School in 1978. He began his career in the law enforcement field at age 19 when he became a dispatcher. At the age of 21 he became a Maysville police officer. After spending 10 years as a patrolman, he

was promoted to detective, a position he kept for five years. Before being named chief of police in January 1999, Van served as the assistant chief for three years.

Van is a Kentucky Law Enforcement Council certified instructor and a Criminal Justice Executive Development graduate. He currently serves on the CJED selection board and the DOJIT Professional Certificates Board.

Chief Ingram is active on several local boards and clubs. Some of those duties include: a position on the board that oversees Mason Manor, a local group that appropriates money for youth programs; the Maysville Rotary Club; as well as councils consisting of local people that work on juvenile issues and streamlining resources for those in need.

Van is married to Angie, his wife of 20 years, and is the father of two teenage children.

What do you see as your major accomplishments as chief of police in Maysville?

The Maysville PD received accreditation from the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police in January 2001. We started the process in December 1999 and completed the work in October 2000. This process was very involved, but it was well worth it. We worked very intently on developing the policies and procedures needed to gain the certificate. From a professional standpoint, being accredited means that our department is moving in the right direction and it's nice to be recognized for the hard work we do.

Another thing I am very proud of is our department's involvement in our community. We have an "Adopt a School" program, which gets officers in the schools every day. The officers make their presence known in the town of Maysville by socializing at school, reporting in, and checking on classrooms. This is a very informal way of reaching many people in our town. Most people in Maysville have someone involved in the school system, whether it's the students themselves, the students' families, or the faculty and staff of the school. This gets people comfortable with the idea of police and helps us gain a positive rapport with the townspeople.

Do you have any special projects or new responsibilities that you would like to share with your Kentucky criminal justice peers?

I am very proud of our "Adopt a School" project. This project is great for those departments that want to have a presence in the schools, but don't have the resources to have a full-time school resource officer. Anytime you can get your officers involved in local schools, it has a positive outcome. The days of waiting for calls to come in are over. It is imperative that law enforcement agencies be proactive. We have also successfully used the SARA problem solving model on several community problems.

"Standards have raised the bar. It has made it more difficult to be a police officer, and that's a good thing, because it shouldn't be easy to be an officer."

Chief Van Ingram

Any future projects?

We hope to continue our community development program. At some point, I would like for us to have enough funding to have an officer in each school full time, rather than on a drop-in basis. I would also like to expand our bicycle program; right now we have four bikes, but we could use more. Anything we can do to expand our presence in Maysville will let people know that we are truly working for the betterment of the community.

Would you like to offer your perspective on peace officer standards?

Standards have raised the bar. It has made it more difficult to be a police officer, and that's a good thing, because it shouldn't be easy to be an officer. Being a police officer is a very complex and involved job, and the standards should reflect that. Recruiting good officers has always been an issue, but these standards help define the process.

The training that today's recruits receive is very thorough and that makes officers from small departments appealing to larger agencies. Lateral transfers are a big issue for smaller departments because it disrupts the continuity of the department. While better pay and benefits could help solve the problem, involvement in the community can help bond strong ties within the department.

Any current events / issues you would like to comment on?

The level of police training in Kentucky is very high. Today's police officers are trained to be more proactive and not wait for crime. That says a lot for our training style and what we're teaching young officers. I really like the 16-hour format for training classes. This helps agencies focus on specific training needs and really concentrate on their departmental obligations.

In ten years I hope "community policing" is not a buzzword. I hope that it will simply become the standard way of doing business. Police officers should be out in their community, not sitting behind a closed door.

What aspects of your life helped to shape your career as a law enforcement executive?

I always knew I wanted to be an officer. My parents instilled a very

strong work ethic in me, for which I am very thankful. They taught me to not watch the clock, and just work until the job is done. I have an article about a successful detective in New York City in which he stated that he never spent time worrying about what everyone else was doing. He just did his job and worried about what he should do, and let his work speak for itself. I often show this to young officers and hope it has the same effect on them as it did on me.

What advice would you give to current law enforcement executives?

Don't lock yourself in your office! Be accessible. Listen to complaints with as much enthusiasm as compliments. Never forget where you came from and let your officers know that you understand where they're coming from. If that means working a couple of 3rd shifts, helping with traffic control at a town event, or just being available to all people on your staff, then so be it.

Have a good attitude, be consistent and good things will happen. Stay focused on what works and don't get involved in the local poli-



Georgetown Police Chief Bernard Palmer has always known he wanted to be a police officer. While in Judy Rexroat's first grade class, he was given an assignment to make a goal for his future. "My goal, even at that young age, was to become an officer."

Palmer was born in Chicago, moved to Scott County at five years old, and attended Sadieville Elementary and Georgetown High School. He started his career in law enforcement with the now defunct Scott County P.D. In 1987, he joined the City of Georgetown Police Department.

Chief Palmer is an active member of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police (KACP), International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE). He is also pastor at Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in Sadieville.

What is an important aspect of policing that you stress to the Georgetown P.D.?

I emphasize the idea of being there for your community. Some officers and law enforcement officials have an 'us against them' attitude and it should not be that way. It's important for officers to be familiar with their town and focus on community relations. Your town will respect you more and your job will be less stressful.

We have one officer whose primary job responsibility is to be our community relations officer. Having a town liaison helps us keep a constant presence in Georgetown.

"It's important for officers to be familiar with their town and focus on community relations. Your town will respect you more and your job will be less stressful."

Chief Bernard Palmer

I am very proud of our involvement and presence in the city of Georgetown. We have several projects that we participate in and/or sponsor that let people know that we are working for the betterment of our community. We sponsor a Safety Day in which various agencies and organizations, such as the utilities company, police and fire departments gather to encourage young people and their parents to talk about safety. We also have programs that include Child Identification and Stranger Danger.

I recently returned from Maryland where I attended a program on workplace diversity, sponsored by the Society for Human Resource Management. Georgetown is very progressive and proactive and this training is evidence of that. Departments cannot be afraid of sensitive topics and must tackle them head on. Diversity means more than race; it deals with incorporating and accepting co-workers' and peers' ideas and experiences. We, as a department, plan to go through this program and train our entire work force to learn about differences and take those different experiences in and learn from them.

Are there any current issues you would like to comment on?

I served on a statewide committee exploring the topic of racial profiling. Not only in terms of racial profiling, but in all areas of policing. I tell my officers to treat all people in a professional manner. Do not let anything cloud your judgment, and approach all people in a way that accurately represents your efforts.

In order to protect our officers and the citizens we serve, we have installed in-car cameras, capable of audio and video, in each patrol car. This protects all parties and serves as a permanent record.

What advice would you give to law enforcement executives?

It is very important that chiefs and sheriffs stress the family bond that exists within law enforcement. Make strong connections within your agency.

It is also important, as an administrator, to work with young officers and develop their professional maturity. A large part of this deals with surrounding yourself with competent people on whom you rely.

What aspect of your life helped to shape your career as a law enforcement executive?

I was inspired to be a policeman by the various law enforcement agencies I witnessed while growing up in Scott County. I was also inspired by the people in my church and by the current mayor of Georgetown, Everette Varney. I played high school basketball for the future mayor.

My mother, who raised my seven siblings and me, made sure all of her children knew the value of hard work and community involvement. I was very fortunate to grow up around a lot of good people from different backgrounds.

Do you have any special projects or new responsibilities that you would like to share with your Kentucky criminal justice peers?

Statewide LEN News In the Spotlight

Let your staff do their jobs, and if an issue must be dealt with by you, as the executive, make sure all other avenues have been studied. Establishing a secure and obvious chain of command is imperative in any business, especially in police work.

I would also stress to all law enforcement officers to be proud of where you live and work. I am very proud to be a citizen of Scott County. I have good men and women working for me and I want them to be recognized for the hard work they do.



Joe Walker began his career in law enforcement in 1986 with the Jessamine County Sheriff's Department. After serving four years as chief deputy, he decided to run for election and won the race for sheriff in 1989, 1993 and 1998. He was 28 years old when he first became Jessamine County sheriff and is now in his 16th year in office.

Sheriff Walker is currently the second vice president of the Kentucky Sheriff's Association (KSA), and has previously served as a director of the KSA. He has sat on several committees during his tenure as sheriff, and currently serves on two committees for the National Sheriff's Association, Youth Programs & Juvenile Justice, and the Traffic Safety Committee.

Sheriff Walker and his wife, Lori, have two sons.

What do you see as major accomplishments as a sheriff in your region?

One major accomplishment was the succession amendment that was adopted in 1984 that allowed sheriffs to run for re-election. This is probably the most important thing that sheriffs have been able to accomplish. It is important for sheriffs to be able to succeed themselves in office and allow the voting public to decide if they want to re-elect the sheriff. Before the succession amendment, it took a sheriff approximately two years to learn and be familiar with all of the responsibilities of the job; at that point their term was halfway complete. The succession provided sheriffs the opportunity to commit themselves to an entire career in the law enforcement field.

Another major accomplishment was the change that allowed sheriff's deputies to participate in the KLEFPF pay incentive. This has allowed sheriff's deputies, who perform basically the same duties as municipal officers, to receive the same benefit. With the help of Governor Patton, the State Legislature, and the Department of Criminal Justice Training, sheriffs were successful in their lobbying efforts to make this possible.

"We all must keep in mind that we are there to serve the people in our community and should always do our best to serve in a positive way and provide the best services that we possibly can."

Sheriff Joe Walker

Describe the duties of being a sheriff that many people may not be aware of.

Sheriffs have many responsibilities. The collection of property taxes, which is how most sheriffs finance their offices, is one of the most important tasks. Sheriffs also provide court security and supply law enforcement to areas in the county that are outside the incorporated cities. Sheriff's departments also provide protection to the county by working criminal cases, accidents, and traffic enforcement.

Transporting individuals that are in custody from county to county, and returning wanted people from out of state keeps our officers extremely busy. It takes officers out of the county for extended periods of time when transporting these people.

Tax collection, court security, law enforcement and serving processes seem to be the bulk of a sheriff's responsibilities.

Do you have any special projects or new responsibilities that you would like to share with your Kentucky criminal justice peers?

We are constantly working on ways to improve the environment we live in and the constituents we serve. In the past, we have been very successful in securing hazardous duty retirement for qualified members of our agency, and are currently working on trying to secure a grant for a school resource officer for one of our high schools here in Jessamine County. We also have a victim's advocate on our staff that is funded through a VOCA grant. We have had the victim's advocate position for roughly four years. In addition to providing services to all victims, that person is also responsible for assisting domestic violence victims through the court system, by helping them complete the petitions and accompanying them to court appearances. We are going to try to create another position and are currently working on our Domestic Violence division with a grant through VAWA, which would have primary responsibilities as domestic violence order monitor and safety planner.

Would you like to offer your perspective on peace officer standards and how that has affected statewide policing, recruitment and retention?

Personally, I feel that this is the best thing that has ever been done in the law enforcement community. It has ensured that we have individuals that are committed to the career they have chosen. As Commissioner Bizack stated at a recent seminar I attended, not everyone can be a peace officer in the state of Kentucky anymore. If you cannot meet the minimum standards, and do not pass a psychological and polygraph exam, you are probably not going to work in Kentucky law enforcement. You can work somewhere else, but not in law enforcement. The Peace Officer Professional Standards Office has

also provided smaller agencies the vehicle to test these individuals at a very modest cost; with valuable information about the people they are considering hiring.

I feel we are currently receiving the best training possible. I have witnessed tremendous improvements in instruction. I feel that with POPS and the improved preparation, we are just going to see more professional and highly qualified individuals enter the law enforcement field.

What advice would you give to current chiefs and sheriffs or those who aspire to be in that position?

Stay abreast of changes that may affect you and your agency. Also keep an eye on changes that may affect the law enforcement community as a whole. Stay involved in your associations and your community. We all must keep in mind that we are there to serve the people

in our community and should always do our best to serve in a positive way and provide the best services that we possibly can. We must be compassionate, while remaining firm in doing what is right.

It is very important that police executives be proud of where they live. I feel that Jessamine County is the best place to live and raise a family. I feel that our county has excellent individuals serving in elected positions with our County Judge Executive Neal Cassidy and the six magistrates that serve on the fiscal court. Jessamine County is in excellent financial shape, and is able to provide the needed services to the citizens of our county. The two incorporated areas are Nicholasville and Wilmore. Both are beautiful communities with excellent leadership in Mayors Sam Corman and Harold Rainwater. Jessamine County has very low unemployment, which is a tribute to its leadership and the people in those positions that help make this possible. I feel that the elected officials in Jessamine County are hard-working individuals committed to seeing that Jessamine County continues to be the best place it can possibly be.

Governor's Award Governor Patton Creates Award for Law Enforcement Leaders

*Michael Browning, Principal Assistant
DOJCT Commissioner's Office*

Governor Patton, the Justice Cabinet, and Department of Criminal Justice Training are excited to introduce a new award for those who significantly advance Kentucky law enforcement. The Governor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement was created to acknowledge those individuals who have performed unselfish acts that have led to the furtherance of Kentucky law enforcement. The Department of Criminal Justice Training is proud to be the manager of this accolade, which will serve as a means to acknowledge these persons and communicate their efforts across the state.

Potential recipients include career law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners viewed as industry leaders and visionaries. Long-term members of committees, such as the Kentucky Crime Council and Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, as well as citizens who have contributed to law enforcement through community involvement or legislative efforts are also eligible for the award.

According to the selection criteria for the award, "the nominee shall have made a contribution to Kentucky law enforcement in the areas of Peace Officer Professional Standards, law enforcement training, or professional development, or shall have exhibited exemplary leadership that has resulted in the advancement of law enforcement in the community or state."

Rod Maggard, former chief of Hazard P.D., is the first recipient of the award. Currently serving as the director of the Hal Rogers Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center, Rod is again going above and beyond the call of duty to advance Kentucky law enforcement. The center's purpose, providing technology-based solutions for rural and small agencies, fits well into the criteria for this award.



Mr. Maggard has served on several national and statewide committees facilitating various law enforcement initiatives. Some of the committees include U.S. Attorney's Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center Advisory Board - Executive Committee, Regional Community Policing Institute Advisory Board, Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation Board.

Nominations for the award may be submitted by any person or group, and should be directed to the office of the Commissioner at DOJCT. For nomination criteria, or other information about the award, please contact Michael Browning at m.browning@dojct.jus.state.ky.us, or (859) 622-8295.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Polygraph School

August 6th - September 30th

KLEC Meeting General Butler State Park, Carrollton, KY

August 8th - 9th

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Contact: Terry Way (502) 573-2738

August 9th - 10th

KWLEN Meeting Hosted by: Jefferson County Police Dept.

August 21st

Command Decisions Barren River State Resort Park

October 2nd - 5th

IACP, 108th Annual Conference

Metro Toronto Convention Center, Toronto, Canada

October 27th - 31st

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

Contact Terry Way (502) 573-2738

October 9th

Command Decisions Barren River State Resort Park

October 9th - 12th

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

ATTENTION:

All Kentucky Law Enforcement Agencies and Organizations

Do you have an event that everyone should know about?

The Department of Criminal Justice Training can help you get the word out!

Announce **FREE** in the Kentucky Law Enforcement News

If you would like to place an event announcement in our magazine, please submit the following information:

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Basic Class 306 -- April 30th - August 31st

Basic Class 307 -- June 4th - October 5th

Basic Class 308 -- July 9th - November 2nd

Basic Class 309 -- August 6th - December 7th

Basic Class 310 -- September 10th - January 18th

Basic Class 311 -- October 10th - February 15th

Police Corps Law Enforcement Basic Class PC3 -- June 11th - November 2nd

Statewide LEN News
Beat News

The Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Epidemic
Meth Madness

Keith Cain, Daviess County Sheriff and Jim Aquisto, Detective Sergeant, Daviess County Sheriff's Department

The growing availability of methamphetamines and the recent presence of clandestine production operations in Western Kentucky has become a serious challenge to local law enforcement. A decade ago, methamphetamine use was commonly believed to be limited to the West Coast and a few other isolated areas. However, recent evidence shows that substantial proportions of those arrested in urban areas of the mid-west as well as rural locations in the south are using the drug. This includes the area throughout western Kentucky, where methamphetamine use and production has reached an alarming level.

General Barry R. McCaffrey, former Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, stated, "Methamphetamine has exploded from a West Coast biker drug" into America's heartland and could replace cocaine as the nation's primary drug threat." The methamphetamine problem has escalated as a result of the "Nazi" or "Ephedrine Conversion" method of manufacture. This procedure produces high quality meth by utilizing over-the-counter medications, which contain the psychoactive drug pseudoephedrine, and converting it to methamphetamine HCL. This is done by virtue of the "Birch Reaction," a synthesis that results when anhydrous ammonia (NH3), a farm fertilizer, reacts with sodium metal (lithium). The abundance of NH3 has perpetuated the existence of numerous labs in the agricultural based communities in Western Kentucky.

The Nazi process involves production techniques and product substitutions in order to circumvent the increased restrictions on chemicals typically used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine. It does not require extensive knowledge of chemistry or sophisticated lab equipment, and is faster than the traditional methods utilized on the West Coast and Mexico. Small quantities of methamphetamine—usually a pound or less—with purity levels of 90% can be produced in less than 3 hours using this method.

Mobility is another reason for the popularity of this method. Nazi clandestine lab operators can pack the necessary chemicals and equipment in a box and create a lab anywhere. Common manufacturing sites are in the trunks of cars, in apartments or motel rooms, and at outdoor locations such as deserted roads or campgrounds. The mobility of these "box labs" makes detection difficult. In addition, the process does not necessitate the need for sophisticated laboratory materials. The materials commonly used at these labs include mason jars, garden hoses, coffee filters, hot plates, plastic gas cans, and thermojugs. The use of these items perpetuates the hazardous and explosive nature of these "kitchens of death."

The ingredients and equipment utilized in the manufacture of methamphetamine are available throughout Kentucky. Pseudoephedrine is commonly available at discount stores, groceries, pharmacies, small retailers, and convenience stores. Ether, in the form of automotive starting fluid, is available at auto parts stores, and the above merchants. Lithium batteries are obtained from the same sources, as well as electronics shops. Sulfuric acid is available at groceries, hardware stores, and discounters.

Large purchases of these materials or the discovery of their waste products may be an indicator of methamphetamine manufacturing. Increased thefts of anhydrous ammonia indicate the growing use of the Nazi method to produce methamphetamine. The thefts are so common in Western Kentucky that recent legislation provides stiffer penalties for tampering with anhydrous ammonia equipment (see

KRS 250.4892). Farmers store anhydrous ammonia as a liquid under pressure in large tanks in their fields. These tanks typically hold 1,000 plus gallons and thefts may be as small as a gallon, thus these thefts often go undetected.

Methamphetamine manufacturers typically transfer ammonia to pressurized propane tanks to stockpile until the anhydrous ammonia is needed. These tanks are not designed to store anhydrous ammonia and can explode if the ammonia cuts through the tank valve, or if the outside temperature rises, causing the pressure inside the tank to build. Anhydrous ammonia can cause blindness and severe burns to the skin, throat, and lungs.

The recipe for producing methamphetamine utilizing the Birch Reaction can be obtained from a number of sources. These include word of mouth, underground publications, and from the Internet. The synthesis is a ten-step procedure, although one can expedite the process by combining various steps, which creates yet another dimension of danger to an existing volatile situation. As indicated by Tony King, resident agent in charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Louisville office, which covers Western Kentucky, "...it's as easy as baking a cake..."

Methamphetamine can be smoked, injected intravenously, snorted, or ingested orally. The drug alters mood in different ways, depending on how it is taken. Immediately after smoking or intravenous injection, the user experiences an intense "rush" or "flash" that lasts for only a few minutes, and is described as extremely pleasurable. Smoking or injecting produces the fastest effect, sometimes within 5-10 seconds. Snorting or ingesting produces euphoria—a high, but not a rush. Snorting produces effects within 5-8 minutes, and ingesting orally produces effects within 15-20 minutes. But overall, the drug stimulates the central nervous system, with effects lasting anywhere from four to 24 hours.

At low-level doses, the drug can block hunger, focus attention, steady the heart, and boost endurance. During World War II, virtually every major military power experimented with the use of meth-

The effects of methamphetamine use include:

- Increased heart rate and blood pressure;
- Increased wakefulness, insomnia;
- Increased physical activity;
- Decreased appetite;
- Respiratory problems;
- Anorexia;
- Hypothermia, convulsions, and cardiovascular problems;
- Euphoria;
- Irritability, confusion, tremors;
- Anxiety, paranoia, or violent behavior;
- Irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, producing strokes;
- For pregnant women: premature labor, detachment of the placenta, and low-birth-weight children, and possible neurological damage;
- For intravenous users: AIDS, hepatitis, infections and sores at the injection site, and infection of the heart lining and valves.

amphetamine or amphetamines by giving them to soldiers in combat. However, chronic use of the drug resulted in troops making poor

decisions in life-threatening situations.

The abuse cycle is comprised of seven stages: rush, high, binge, tweaking, crash, normal and withdrawal.

Rush (5-30 minutes) - The abuser's heartbeat races and metabolism, blood pressure, and pulse rate soar. Feelings of intense pleasure.

High (4-16 hours) - The abuser often feels aggressively smarter and becomes argumentative.

Binge (3-15 days) - The abuser maintains the high for as long as possible and becomes hyperactive, both mentally and physically.

Tweaking - The most dangerous stage of the cycle. A four- to 24-hour phase in which a user exhibits little control over his or her behavior. Some addicts described this phase as nearly intolerable. A tweaker is an abuser who probably has not slept in three to 15 days, and is irritable, delusional, and paranoid. They often behave or react violently. The tweaker craves more methamphetamine, but no dosage will help recreate the euphoric effect, which fuels their frustration. This leads to unpredictable behavior, and, as previously indicated, a high potential for violence.

Crash (1-3 days) - The abuser does not pose a threat to anyone. He becomes almost lifeless and sleeps.

Normal (2-14 days) - The abuser returns to a state that is slightly deteriorated from the normal state before the abuse.

Withdrawal (30-90 days) - No immediate symptoms are evident but abuser first becomes depressed and then lethargic. The craving for methamphetamine hits and the abuser may become suicidal. Taking meth at anytime during withdrawal can stop the unpleasant feelings, thus a high percentage of addicts in treatment return to abuse.

Because the equipment commonly utilized in the manufacture of methamphetamine is available at discounters, hardware stores, and home improvement centers, the investigator can gain valuable information by cultivating relationships with employees of these businesses. Security officers, as well as management, and even conscientious hourly workers, can funnel valuable information to an investigator. It is important to note that integrity and confidentiality must be maintained in these dealings, and the source must not feel as if their information is not important to the investigator.

Perhaps the best source of intelligence is the general public. Investigators must "get the word out" about illicit methamphetamine manufacture through media outlets such as school and church programs, seminars for first responders, press releases, and public forums. By raising the public awareness, support will be generated for the efforts against methamphetamine. The confidence of the public in your agency's ability, integrity, and willingness to fight the problem will manifest in increased calls and letters containing important information.

Once a clandestine methamphetamine lab is discovered, it becomes the responsibility of the responding agency to guarantee proper

cleanup and disposal. The extreme hazards associated with clandestine labs vary from corrosive chemicals to toxic fumes to explosive atmospheres. Consequently, strict OSHA and EPA guidelines apply. Perhaps the most important rule is that no one except lab-certified personnel may enter the lab site. The presence of these volatile substances, especially in a covert setting, is extremely hazardous to the investigator and to the public. The federal government classifies many of the substances present at a methamphetamine lab as hazardous materials. Consequently, the investigator and department are responsible for the proper cleanup and disposal of those hazardous materials. This process is exorbitantly expensive and time consuming, but, if disregarded, can result in large fines and penalties levied against responsible agencies.

The manufacture of methamphetamine presents unique hazards, including the use of explosive and corrosive chemicals, which are typically unsafely stored and handled. These situations also create ecological hazards, because the chemicals and by-products are often dumped into the environment with no consideration to the harmful effects.

The first thing to do upon the discovery of the drug lab is to call the DEA office covering your location. They will respond with the proper personnel. The DEA also provides training and certification of state and local officers to investigate clandestine labs.

Since the illicit lab usually contains these hazardous substances and equipment, federal regulations require proper cleanup and disposal. This can cost over \$50,000 per lab site. At the present time, DEA administers federal monies to pay for lab cleanup. The DEA will often respond with a private service provider, under contract with DEA, to accomplish this cleanup. The first step is to call DEA as soon as possible.

Certain items that are particular to the production of methamphetamine make for excellent evidence when recovered from a lab site. Large amounts of pseudoephedrine or its packaging, large quantities of lithium batteries or packages, punctured starting fluid cans, glass jars with white or tan residue, sulfuric or muriatic acid, and coffee filters with white, pink, or tan residue are indicative of methamphetamine manufacture. Solvents such as toluene, denatured alcohol, mineral spirits, and others are often present. Pressurized tanks, such as those normally used with a gas grill, are often used by methamphetamine manufacturers to hold anhy-

drous ammonia. Methamphetamine increases the crime rate, creates drug addicts, and can turn normal lives upside down. Its manufacturing process not only creates an immediate environmental risk, but also can cause long-term environmental problems. Police, firefighters, and other emergency personnel face increased hazards at these sites, not only from the "cookers" themselves, but also the likelihood of explosions, invisible poison gases, and countless other damages.

The "War on Drugs" has previously been fought primarily at our country's borders, but now it's also being waged at the check-out lanes of retail stores, hotel rooms, and family carports. It becomes paramount that our officers be aware of the dangers associated with the methamphetamine user, his propensity for violence, and the hazards lurking in the shadows of the "kitchens" where they produce their poison.

Statewide LEN News

Beat News

STATEWIDE

Study:

Race wasn't factor in traffic stops

Shannon Tangonan, The Courier-Journal

After analyzing two months of traffic stops by Louisville police, University of Louisville researchers said yesterday there are no signs that officers stop motorists because of their race.

"Our preliminary findings indicated that there is no evidence of racial profiling by the Louisville Police Department as a whole," said Elizabeth Grossi of University of Louisville's Justice Administration Department.

But the researchers, who volunteered to analyze the data, cautioned that their preliminary findings don't provide a definitive statement about the traffic-stop practices of Louisville police.

According to preliminary data collected earlier this year, 66 percent of the drivers stopped by Louisville police were white, while 34 percent were minorities. Those stops proportionately represent the city's population, which is 63 percent white and 37 percent minority, according to the 2000 census.

Mayor Dave Armstrong said during a news conference that the findings help affirm the department's stand against profiling. "It has been made very clear that this department and this city will not tolerate racial profiling," Armstrong said. Initiatives that include the study, a written policy against profiling implemented in December, and an emphasis on training have "produced good results for the department and for the city," he said.

Some civil-rights activists were quick to discount the research. The Rev. Louis Coleman called the study "white-wash." The department's past use of roadblocks in predominantly black West Louisville is evidence of profiling, Coleman said.

There had been little emphasis on the issue of racial profiling in Louisville until late October, when the Courier-Journal published a review of city police traffic stops. The newspaper's study of more than 1,600 traffic stops found that African-American drivers were pulled over and checked for arrest warrants at twice the rate of white drivers. The newspaper studied data from 30 randomly selected days from 1999 and 2000.

Louisville city and police officials contend that the department started to formally examine the issue of racial profiling in August 2000, after attending profiling seminars and talking to community activists.

For the city study, researchers analyzed 10,000 traffic stops made by Louisville police between Jan. 15 and March 15. The data—which includes the age, race and sex of the driver and whether a search was conducted—was recorded by officers on traffic-stop cards and read by a computer scanner.

Activists and a profiling expert took issue with the study's finding that only 61 percent of motorists stopped by police were city residents—a point that U of L researchers admit

poses a problem. The experts and activists argue that it makes little sense to compare city residents with stopped motorists, nearly 40 percent of whom don't live in Louisville.

But excluding non-resident drivers also doesn't make sense because it's normal for those motorists to routinely drive in and out of the city, said Angela West, one of the U of L researchers who worked on the study.

Citizens Against Police Abuse said the study also should have compared traffic stops to the city's driving-age population and should have included pedestrians stopped by police. The group also took issue with police citations.

"White drivers are issued more citations, which indicates to us that a disproportionate number of the stops for blacks were for harassment purposes," the group said in a prepared statement.

Police issued citations to 69 percent of the white drivers they stopped, compared with 56 percent of non-white drivers, according to the preliminary findings.

Non-whites more frequently were asked to step out of their vehicles, were searched, had warrants checked and were arrested than whites, the findings indicated.

While the preliminary findings were favorable, Police Chief Greg Smith said that "we still have to be very vigilant and thorough" about documenting traffic stops. "A year's worth of data is necessary for a thorough study," Deputy Mayor Milton Dohoney said.

Supervisors cross-check officers' data sheets with citations and other paperwork to ensure all stops are recorded, Smith said.

Ultimately, the U of L researchers said, gender and age play a larger role than race in traffic stops. Young men were more likely to be stopped than any other group.

The researchers also emphasized that the study needs more data to be fully accurate. Gennaro Vito, who worked on the study, said he would have preferred not to release a two-month analysis. "We're only one-sixth around the track," Vito said.

A North Carolina State University sociologist who is directing a 20-month study of the state's traffic stops concurs. It is much too early to draw conclusions from the first two months of data, said Matthew Zingraff.

"This is only 60 days, and I think they readily admit they have to do more analysis on it," he said.

Officers typically make fewer traffic stops in the beginning of any racial profiling study, "and with time it comes back to what's normal," Zingraff said.

Chief Smith said it would be difficult to know whether Louisville officers made fewer stops or changed their behavior because they knew the study was being conducted.

Published May 26, 2001, Louisville Courier-Journal. Copyright 2001, Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co. Reprinted with permission.

New Image

The image of the county sheriff made popular by the movies as the political powerhouse who intimidated people has changed drastically in the last couple of years. The Peace Officer Professional Standards Act (KRS 13.382) that was passed in 1998 addresses issues including, but not limited to: age requirements, education, physical and psychological fitness, physical standards and criminal background. According to Grayson County Sheriff Joe Brad Hudson "The problem is that nobody outside the sheriff's office knows about these changes."

His newest hire, Deputy Mike Colvin, does know about the changes in hiring and training requirements. Now on patrol, Deputy Colvin spent sixteen weeks of rigorous training at the Department of Criminal Justice Training to become a certified law enforcement officer. Before he could even begin the four-month training, Deputy Colvin had to meet the pre-employment standards that are an integral part of the POPS legislation.

After meeting the qualification standards at the testing site in Bowling Green, Deputy Colvin would wait seven months for an opening at the crowded academy in Richmond. This can present a problem for small departments. "I'm having to look down the road toward better and better law enforcement, but I'm in the rotten political position of taking in a lot less money that I'm spending to get there," Sheriff Hudson commented about the fiscal court's reaction to seeing salary figures for someone "not on the road."

A lot of the training exercises force recruits to make split-second, life-and-death decisions, and learn from their mistakes. It is the only time in their careers they get a guaranteed second chance. The 16 weeks at the basic training academy is intense and designed so that "you don't forget what you've learned," says Deputy Colvin.

"The days of strapping on a gun and going out to intimidate people into doing right are gone," Deputy Colvin is quick to point out. "Police work is no longer an 'us against them' mentality; it's more helping them stay on the right track."

Information for this article first appeared in The Louisville Record, March 1, 2001, in The Record's "Community" magazine.

ON THE FRANKFORT FRONT

A Legislative Perspective on the Kentucky General Assembly

Jody Richards, House Speaker



Nearly three years have passed since the General Assembly adopted one of the most far-reaching pieces of legislation I have seen since taking office in 1976. House Bill 455 covered many aspects of the criminal justice system; from the way we sentence our worst criminals to improving communication between juvenile-justice system workers. However, only one provision has had an impact on the daily lives of every Kentuckian: the establishment of standards for our police officers.

This step solidified our reputation as a leader in law-enforcement training, and, in the process, ensured that the men and women who protect us are able to meet the ever-increasing demands of the job.

Appropriately, this includes sheriff's deputies as well as university police not already grandfathered in; in turn, these two groups are now eligible for financial incentives encouraging them to continue their training. I am proud we are the only state who pays officers directly for taking this step.

The Peace Officer Professional Standards, which went into effect in December 1998, are as important in choosing who gets to wear a badge as drug tests and background checks. Potential officers must now be able to meet the stringent physical demands of the job, in addition to the intellectual challenges.

This is no easy task, but I was extremely pleased to learn that those who took the fitness tests last year—290 recruits in all—easily beat the minimum standards on average. Because of this, and salary increases, the caliber of men and women choosing law enforcement as a career is steadily rising.

It is impossible to measure how much this means to the Commonwealth. There are no statistics showing how many crimes might have been committed, or how many criminals would have escaped. Even if some don't realize it, every Kentuckian has benefited enormously from this strengthening of the Thin Blue Line.

We in the General Assembly have been committed to seeing that those who put their lives on the line are not only recognized and rewarded for their sacrifice, but also given the tools they need. The new \$20 million Department of Criminal Justice Training complex expansion in Richmond is a step in that direction. By adding a residence hall, classrooms, a simulated police station, a recreation room, and a computer lab, the department will be even better at providing the training the 21st century officer requires.

As much as has been done in the past several years, I firmly believe the best years of law-enforcement training are still ahead of us. The department is poised to carry this out, and I am committed to making sure it has the necessary support to succeed.

Statewide LEN News

Beat News

Leads to Other Types of Arrests

SEATBELT DRIVE

Rachel Kipp, Herald-Leader Staff Writer

Nearly 4,500 seat-belt citations and more than 27,000 citations or arrests for other violations were issued over two weeks as part of the "Click It or Ticket" campaign by Kentucky State Police and local law enforcement agencies.

From May 21 to June 3, police operated hundreds of safety checkpoints throughout the state. Drivers who weren't wearing seat belts but hadn't committed other violations were merely given warnings. Those who had committed other violations were fined \$25 for not wearing a seat belt.

In addition, officers apprehended 165 fugitives, made 295 drug-related arrests and recovered 22 stolen vehicles.

"We made quite an impact on other activities by doing high-visibility traffic enforcement," said State Police Sgt. Tony Young, head of the governor's highway-safety program.

Police also attributed a drop in fatalities, 14 fewer in 2001 than at this point last year, to aggressive enforcement of traffic-safety laws.

Paid for by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the program cost about \$485,000, most of which was for advertis-

ing, educational materials and enforcement, Young said.

Just because the program ended doesn't mean people should stop obeying traffic laws, said Trooper Craig Sutton, public-affairs officer at the state police post in London.

"We hope everyone has gotten in the habit of wearing a seat belt, and not just doing it because they're afraid of pulling up to a traffic checkpoint," Sutton said.

Elsewhere, troopers got a pleasant surprise at checkpoints. "We found that most people were in compliance with the seat-belt law and had very little trouble," said Nick Stephens, public-affairs officer at the Bowling Green post.

Some state lawmakers questioned "Click It or Ticket" before it started. House Judiciary Chairman Gross Clay Lindsay of Henderson said checkpoints just for seat belts "stretched" the law.

But, Lindsay said his concern was with cases in which the only citations issued were for seat-belt violations. "As long as they issued those seat-belt tickets as a secondary offense to a primary offense, that's fine," he said.

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Department Of Defense Property

Excess

Jeff Perkins, 1033 Program Manager

Available To Law Enforcement

In 1990, the National Defense Authorization Act allowed the transfer of excess Department of Defense property to federal and state law enforcement agencies (LEAs) for use in counter-drug activities. The program, now known as the 1033 Program, has had some administrative changes, and has been expanded to include all law enforcement activities, counter-drug and counter-terrorism missions. Since the enactment of the 1033 Program, LEAs across Kentucky have realized the benefits. Agencies across the state have put items such as vehicles, weapons, aircraft, turnout gear, clothing, surveillance equipment, boats and hundreds of other acquisitions into use.

DOCJT Makes Surplus Property Available to Departments

Tom Stratton, DOCJT Property Officer

The Department of Criminal Justice Training has surplus property available to agencies demonstrating a need for the items. All property is donated to receiving agencies "as is." Some items are in good working order, others need repair. To apply for surplus property, please adhere to the following guidelines.

Send a petition on agency letterhead requesting specific items from the list below, including contact information. If the agency does not have official letterhead, the request can be typed or written on regular paper, but must include the agency's street address and telephone number.

Agencies awarded the surplus property will be notified to pick up the items within a designated time limit. If arrangements are not made within the time limit, the next eligible agency will be given the property. When the property is picked up, the receiving agency must complete designated forms.

Requests must be mailed to:

Property Officer
Department of Criminal Justice Training
Funderburk Building
521 Lancaster Avenue
Richmond, KY 40475-3102

Available Surplus Items

Computer monitor (KY64111)
Computer monitor (KY64302)
Digital postal scale (KY64089)
Electric typewriter (KY20997)
IBM Thinkpad laptop computer (KY64038)
IBM Thinkpad laptop computer (KY64041)
Plesiglas cage for cruise (KY63611)
Table, ideal for printer/paper (KY62783)
Transistorized control console (KY20654)
Electric typewriter, needs repair (ECN0383)
Lexmark laser printer, needs repair (ECN0321)
Lexmark laser printer, needs repair (KY64189)
Small metal lectern
Various metal in-box trays

Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Every state has a designated point-of-contact to act as liaison between LEAs and the LESO.

Captain John Ward, commander of the Kentucky State Police Supply section, is Kentucky's point-of-contact. As liaison, the Kentucky State Police have been responsible for facilitating the acquisition of property for over 200 agencies in the state, in excess of \$270 million.

Captain Ward, along with program manager, Mr. Jeff Perkins, is eager to serve all law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth. Please feel free to stop by their office located at 1240 Airport Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 to determine if your agency is eligible for the 1033 Program.

You may also contact them by phone (502) 227-8744, or e-mail john.ward@mail.state.ky.us or jeff.perkins@mail.state.ky.us

Statewide LEN News

Beat News

STATEWIDE

Lexington's Division of Police has found a successful way to educate the public about the rigors and realities of police work. Since its inception in 1997, the Citizen Police Academy has grown to be a popular community program. More than 500 people have completed this twelve-week course.

Lexington Police Department views this academy as an opportunity to remedy the adversarial view of law enforcement by educating citizens about police departments.

Topics in the program include: arrest laws (including search and seizure), narcotics, domestic violence, firearms training, community services, accident reconstruction, building searches and hostage situations.

For further information about this program, please contact Officer Debbie Wagner at (859) 275-7333.

Lexington's Police Citizen Academy is a Success



Wildlife Officers to Enforce Laws on Houseboat Sewage

Associated Press

State wildlife officials will begin enforcing laws prohibiting houseboat owners from dumping raw sewage into Kentucky lakes and rivers.

Dumping sewage has been illegal for the past decade, but the state agency that had enforcement responsibility did not have the authority to board and inspect boats for discharges unless officers observed another infraction. As a result, there was no check on houseboat sewage disposal. "Nobody wants to be the potty police," said Steve Riggs, a flotilla commander with the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, which is trying to increase awareness of houseboat sewage regulations.

Anyone found releasing sewage from boats into Kentucky waterways can be fined from \$15 to \$100 for a first offense. The maximum penalty is \$500 for repeat offenders.

Conservation officers from the state Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, which took over the duties of the former state Water Patrol, will be responsible for enforcement of the dumping ban. Unlike the Water Patrol, Fish and Wildlife officers have the authority to conduct spontaneous boat inspections.

Dennis Martin, owner of Walnut Creek Marina on Barren River Lake, said most houseboat owners realize that clean water is an important asset and are taking steps to comply with the no-dumping rule. "Everybody knew it was coming, so it wasn't a shock," he said.

For years, the Kentucky Division of Water and the Department for Health Services have posted advisories warning swimmers to avoid portions of the upper Cumberland River, the North Fork of the Kentucky River and the Licking River because of high levels of fecal coliform bacteria.

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In the News

Oldham County Detective Wins Law Enforcement



A seven-year veteran from the Oldham County Police took top honors in the first annual Kentucky Law Enforcement Challenge in Richmond. Oldham County Detective Larry Congleton was the winner of the day's events. A field of 17 officers from across the state completed in the test of skill, strength and stamina at the Department of Criminal Justice Training's facilities in Richmond.

The timed challenge started with a driving course, followed by an obstacle course consisting of several 50-yard sprints, climbing a five-foot wall, running through tire obstacles, jumping and crawling under a series of hurdles and pushing a car 25 feet. After completing the physically challenging course, the participants ran to the firing range where they had to assemble their field-stripped service weapon and fire at a target.

The first, second, and third place winners were:
1st Larry Congleton, Oldham County P.D. (3:49)
2nd Travis Morris, University of Kentucky P.D. (3:51)
3rd James Neyman, Wilmore P.D. (3:55)

Statewide LEN News

In the News

STATEWIDE

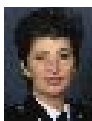
Making A Difference

The first woman to be named Trooper of the Year was among the law enforcement officers honored by the Kentucky State Police at an annual awards ceremony in Lexington. **Kathryn D. Felice**, a detective in the Drug Enforcement and Special Investigations unit, was named Trooper of the Year for helping confiscate more than \$2 million in drugs and more than \$500,000 in cash. Three troopers were awarded the Citation for Bravery, and five troopers were given Trooper's Medals, awarded to those who perform lifesaving acts. Two detectives were given the Citation of Meritorious Service with Valor. Other awards were given to retired officers, officers with other law enforcement agencies, and citizens.



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Fayette County Sheriff **Kathy H. Witt** was appointed chairwoman of the National Sheriff's Association's Domestic Violence Committee in February, at the mid-winter conference. The focus of the committee is ensuring full faith and credit of domestic violence orders across state lines and empowering victims of domestic violence to live safe, healthy and productive lives.



On March 28, 2001, at the Embassy Suites in Lexington, the **Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police** sponsored a training conference for law enforcement officials on methamphetamine and Oxy-Contin use in Kentucky. The 70 officers in attendance were updated on the latest developments in these areas. Chief Ted Evans, Frankfort Police Department, and Chief Danny Carpenter, Flemingsburg Police Department served as hosts for the event. Speakers included: the Honorable George Moore, Commonwealth attorney for the 21st Judicial District; the Honorable Kevin Dicken and the Honorable Ron Walker, assistant U.S. attorneys in Lexington; and members of the Drug Enforcement Administration.



Bowling Green Police Chief **Gary Raymer** hosted the first Retired Officers Luncheon at the community room of the Bowling Green Police Department on April 21. Twenty-four retired Bowling Green police officers attended the event. Presentations from current staff members included Crime Analysis, 911 Wireless Center, and Critical Response Team. Chief Raymer implemented the luncheon to utilize the former officers' skills, experience and knowledge in the functions of a police department. He hopes they will be a valuable support group for the department. Chief Raymer plans to host meetings with the retired officers twice a year.

On April 4, 2001, former FBI agent **John Douglas** discussed his pursuit of serial killers during a seminar presented at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU).



The EKU Centerboard, Office of Student Development, sponsored the lecture.

As an agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Douglas specialized in criminal profiling, which is the process of studying the psychological make-up of a crime, in hopes of discovering the identity of the offender. During his 25 years with the Bureau, Douglas worked with profiling some of society's most notorious serial killers: Charles Manson, David Berkowitz and Ted Bundy, to name a few. His most recent high-profile case is the murder of Jon Benet Ramsey. As well as lecturing, Douglas has written many books and articles on the subject of profiling, and on his years with the FBI.

Hardin County Sheriff's Office Honored by Labor Cabinet

One of the most impressive feats of a law enforcement office is to have completed three years of service without garnering loss of work time from illness or injury. This uncommon accomplishment gained statewide recognition when an official from Kentucky's Labor Cabinet honored the Hardin County Sheriff's Office for their performance record.

Anthony Russell, director of the Labor Cabinet's Division of Education and Training, praised the personnel for their dedication. "For them to go three years without a documented incident is a phenomenal accomplishment. There is only a handful of places in the state where that happens," Russell said. He went on to explain that full-time employees' average annual injury incident rate is 8.4 percent. In contrast, Hardin County Sheriff's Office has managed to log in three years without experiencing an on-the-job injury or illness that caused an employee to lose work time.

Russell presented Hardin County Sheriff Martha Thomas with a framed certificate announcing that her late husband, former Hardin County Sheriff Bobby Thomas, had been commissioned an Honorary Ambassador of Labor by the Office of the Secretary, Kentucky Labor Cabinet. The distinctive commission was given posthumously to honor Bobby Thomas, who died in January 2001. Sheriff Bobby Thomas was instrumental in implementing a safety program for the department. Under his direction, employees of the sheriff's office received additional training and obtained additional equipment to help make their jobs safer.

Hardin County Chief Deputy Charlie Williams noted that annually the Hardin County Sheriff's Office serves 10,000 civil citations, 12,000 warrants, 400 emergency protective orders and works approximately 240 mental inquests. In addition to those duties, the office also performs the same responsibilities as other law enforcement agencies.

"Our department handles so many incidents where injury could be an issue. I attribute the safety performance to officer training and the outstanding ability of each deputy. The deputies are cautious, not only for their own sake, but also for the sake of our public," Deputy Williams commented.

In the letter of commendation, Secretary of Labor Joe Nortsworthy stated, "Congratulations for surpassing three years and more than 183,000 hours of work without sustaining a lost-time injury or illness on the job. Ensuring the safety of our Commonwealth's most valuable resources, its human resources, is commendable beyond expression."

Information for this article first appeared in The Radcliff Sentinel, March 29, 2001 "Hardin County Sheriff's Office Honored by Labor Cabinet"



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Richmond, Kentucky 40475-3102
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Statewide LEN News

Promotions—Appointments—Retirements

Law Enforcement Liaisons Appointed

Eddie Lair, retired Kentucky State Police trooper, and Bobby Criswell, retired chief from the Morehead Police Department, have accepted positions with the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police (KACP) as law enforcement liaisons. In these new positions, the liaisons will work under the direction of the Governor's Office of Highway Safety to assist local agencies in the development of highway safety programs.

Mr. Lair recently retired from KSP and served at the Elizabethtown post as the public information officer. Chief Criswell retired from the Morehead P.D. in March after twenty-two years of service. Mr. Lair will serve as the law enforcement liaison to the central Kentucky area, while Criswell will serve the northeast part of the Commonwealth.

In addition to Lair and Criswell, Major David Turpen, retired from Henderson P.D. and Lt. Bob Douglas, retired from Erlanger P.D., are also serving as liaisons for the western and northern regions.

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky Announces Retirement



On May 15, 2001, United States Attorney Joseph L. Famularo, Eastern District of Kentucky, announced his retirement effective midnight on June 15, 2001. As United States attorney, Famularo has been the chief federal law enforcement officer for the Eastern District since November, 1993.

Famularo, a graduate of Loyola University and the University of Kentucky College of Law, had previously served as United States attorney for the Eastern District from 1981-1982, as well as first assistant United States attorney from 1977-1981. Famularo was commissioner, Department of Safety, Lexington Fayette Urban County Government from 1990-1993, and chief deputy attorney general for the Commonwealth of Kentucky from 1982-1988.

As United States attorney, Famularo oversaw the prosecution of over 2,000 federal criminal cases in the district, and the litigation of civil cases involving the United States. During his tenure, Famularo was recognized for his support of state, local and federal law enforcement agencies and victim's rights groups. Famularo was instrumental in the creation of the Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), a multi-jurisdiction effort to combat drug traffic in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. Most recently, Famularo worked with eastern Kentucky law enforcement to address the problem of illegal prescription drug abuse, including OxyContin.

The Eastern District of Kentucky covers 67 counties of Kentucky, including the cities of Lexington, Frankfort, Covington, Ashland and Pikeville.

Police Chief Larry Walsh to Retire, Beatty Appointed Chief



Mayor Pam Miller announced the retirement of Police Chief Larry Walsh. Walsh joined the Lexington police force in 1967. He rose steadily through the ranks from sergeant, to captain, and then in 1990, to chief. Walsh has instituted many innovations within the Division and under his leadership there have been a number of significant accomplishments. These include:

- Streamlining of administrative duties to put more officers on the street than ever before;
 - Accreditation in 1993 from the Commission of Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), which sets rigorous standards met by less than 3% of more than 17,000 police agencies in the U.S. The force was reaccredited in 1998.
 - The formation of many specialized units within the Division including Selective Enforcement Unit, Safety Officer Unit, Criminal Patrol Unit, Accident Reconstruction Unit, Emergency Response Unit, and Bicycle Patrol Unit.
- "Lexington's low crime rate is a clear measure of Walsh's effectiveness," Miller commented. Mayor Miller announced Assistant Chief Anthony Beatty's appointment to the position of chief on August 14th.

Marshall Steps Down from Sheriff's Association



After two years of serving as the Executive Director of the Kentucky Sheriff's Association, Earl Marshall decided to step down from that position on April 30 of this year.

"I am very proud and honored to have served with law enforcement agencies across our state. I shall never forget the support extended to me by everyone at Criminal Justice Training in Richmond. I believe the training program at Richmond is the best in the country. I know that history will reflect that the greatest accomplishment of the Kentucky Sheriff's Association was the inclusion of sheriffs and their deputies in the training program. I am proud to have been a part of that. I worked closely with the Legislature in Frankfort to see that many law enforcement needs were met. I am very proud of the representatives and senators who supported our cause. I shall never forget the friends I have made across the state. May God richly bless all of you," Mr. Marshall commented.

Before taking a position with the Kentucky Sheriff's Association in 1999, Mr. Marshall was involved with the Greenup County Sheriff's Department for twenty-one years, serving 4 years as a deputy sheriff and 17 years as sheriff.

Special Agent William Cheek Retires

FBI Special Agent William "Bill" Cheek retired June 30, 2001. SA Cheek served several FBI offices during his career including Philadelphia, Louisville, and Ashland prior to his assignment in Jacksonville, Florida in December 1995. SA Cheek was instrumental in training while assigned to the Louisville office. Cheek, along with Chuck Lewis, taught Hostage Negotiations I & II and Media Relations for In-Service Training, which were very popular with Kentucky's law enforcement officers. A retirement celebration was held at the University of North Florida in Jacksonville June 29. We wish him well in his retirement and would welcome him back to Kentucky at any time.

Randy Waltz Appointed Morehead Police Department Chief

Randy Waltz was promoted to the position of chief in the Morehead Police Department April 1, 2001. Chief Waltz is a 13-year veteran of the agency and has served as a patrol officer, sergeant, and lieutenant prior to being promoted. Chief Waltz assisted in the accreditation process of the agency and is well qualified to assume the top job for the Morehead Police Department. Chief Waltz is an active member of the Northeastern Region of KACP.

Review Book

When Good Kids Kill
by Michael D. Kelleher
Praeger Publisher
Westport, CT, 1998



Most juvenile violence research focuses on youths with a history of troubled backgrounds (e.g., school dropouts, runaways living on the streets, abuse victims, and those from broken homes). In contrast, **When Good Kids Kill** addresses the violent crimes committed by juveniles who 1) have supportive families and stable homes; 2) do not have police records; 3) maintain average grades in school; and 4) participate in athletics. Juveniles killing peers or family members remains one of the most frustrating and complex categories of violence.

The author of **When Good Kids Kill** specializes in threat assessment and strategic and human resource management, bringing a multitude of research, analysis, and writing experience to the juvenile violence topic. The book provides valuable insight to the law enforcement and investigative communities by interviewing youths and providing much-needed information on an important topic.

The author addresses crimes that range from juveniles murdering their babies from social fear, or killing from feelings of rage or retribution to senseless thrill killing, and murdering family members and friends. In the first three chapters, the author discusses the sex of youths who murder and their relationship to their victims, and then narrows the research to focus on crimes hard to detect due to low-level predators and limited known patterns to law enforcement. For example, if juveniles have not previously come into contact with law enforcement, it may be more difficult to prove them capable of violent acts. Additionally, the book includes charts supporting this

research. Most of the cases the author presents have received national coverage, but provided limited information.

When Good Kids Kill is a well-designed and progressive book that analyzes the development of real scenarios involving juvenile violence. Each chapter begins with an anecdote correlating that specific chapter's title and theme. The author presents 7 violent incidents committed by girls, over 12 incidents involving boys and girls who kill, and 15 case-by-case snapshot profiles of these young criminals. The research reinforces the need for law enforcement agencies to perfect crime scene skills and develop knowledge of kids in society who seldom, if ever, come into contact with law enforcement until an incident occurs requiring a response.

The fact that mitigating circumstances associated with the killings usually do not exist creates a common thread in each of the scenarios for law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Even though some low-level indicators suggest that violence might occur, most officers do not take juveniles' comments seriously. The book concludes with a section advising parents to communicate and become good friends with their teens, as well as to demonstrate and prove their love to them—good advice for all members of society. Additionally, **When Good Kids Kill** could provide instructional reference to support juvenile instruction programs.

*Reviewed by
Larry R. Moore
U.S. Army Military Police Corps (ret.)
Certified Emergency Manager
National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management
"Courtesy of the Law Enforcement Bulletin."*

"We are loyal to the oath we take and the Constitution we defend. We perform our occupation with selfless service, neither expecting nor demanding anything in return."

Ed Lingenfelter

Law Enforcement Memorial News

National Law Enforcement Week

A DAY TO REMEMBER

Greg Howard, President, Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation

Karen Asar, Public Affairs Officer

With the help and support of many individuals, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation became a reality during National Law Enforcement Week in May 2000. One year has passed since the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial was dedicated to the state's fallen officers during a ceremony that included Governor Paul Patton and first lady, Judi Patton. On May 18, 2001, a special service was held to add four more names to the memorial, bringing the total number of names to 301.

Were it not for a twist of fate, retired Lexington Police Officer Ed Lingenfelter knows his name would be among the 301 names on the memorial. Speaking to a crowd of over five hundred, Lingenfelter said, "It would be between Michael Carithers of Louisville and Eric Stafford of Edmonson County." A gunman ambushed Lingenfelter in downtown Lexington in June of 1996. After being shot twice and critically wounded, the officer realized his attacker's weapon had jammed, giving him the opportunity to get to safety.

"We are loyal to the oath we take and the Constitution we defend," Lingenfelter said. "We perform our occupation with selfless service, neither expecting nor demanding anything in return."

The officers added to the memorial were Jason W. Cammack, Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement (2000); Wesley S. Fannin, Floyd County Deputy Sheriff (1961); J. Leslie Ward, Morehead Police Officer (1942); and John T. Crum, Danville Police Officer (1901).



Memorial Services Around the State

House Speaker Jody Richards paid homage to the state's fallen officers during the Kentucky Fraternal Order of Police memorial service in Frankfort. "We cannot bring back the fallen officers, nor can we end the pain of those left behind," Richards said, "but we can make sure that their contributions are never forgotten." The FOP service was held May 16th at the Kentucky History Center.

The Kentucky State Police honored the memory of 23 fallen troopers during a ceremony May 16 at the agency's memorial in Frankfort. *KSP Commissioner Ishmon Burks* compared their sacrifice to that of soldiers who died at war. "General Douglas MacArthur once said this about soldiers: He did not know the dignity of their birth, but he did know the glory of their death. I'm convinced that there's never enough we can say, or never enough we can do in paying tribute to the troopers that we honor at this ceremony," Burks said.

Lt. Governor Steve Henry paid tribute to fallen officers from Lexington and Fayette County during a ceremony at the memorial in Phoenix Park. Henry thanked officers and their families for the sacrifices they make each day on behalf of the commonwealth. Several volunteers were also recognized for their efforts to make the Fayette County memorial a reality, including retired Fayette Circuit Judge Armand Angelucci whose son, Joe, was killed in the line of duty.

The Owensboro FOP Lodge 16 held their 15th annual Police Memorial Service on May 17, 2001, to honor the men and women of law enforcement who sacrificed their lives. Approximately 175 people attended the service, held at Owensboro Christian Church. Representatives from numerous police agencies throughout the tri-state area were present for the ceremony. This year's observance was dedicated to Sheriff Lester Stratton of McLean County, and Conservation Officer Jim Gregory, with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife, both of whom recently passed away. Officer Steve Hillman of the Los Angeles, CA, Police Department delivered the keynote address.



Law Enforcement Memorial News

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation

Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation

Greg Howard, President, Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation

The Memorial Foundation has been very busy since the initial dedication and has expanded their focus to include a financial endowment program for Kentucky peace officers. This will provide emergency financial relief for Kentucky officers. The Foundation board meets six times a year to discuss business and evaluate applications for emergency relief. In order to provide these services, the Foundation has been actively involved in fundraising to establish the endowment and to obtain monies needed to provide the following services:

Fund emergency relief grants and loans to serve peace officers and their families

Provide necessary expenses of Foundation administration

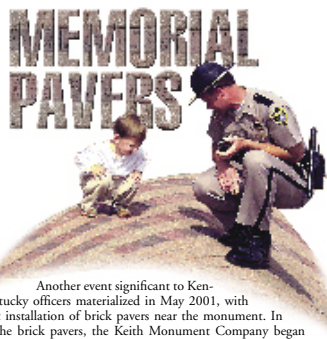
Provide scholarships to officers and their families

Fund specific grants for local monuments

Maintain the monument



During the 2000 General Assembly, HB 542 provided for the creation of a Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial license plate. Upon acquiring 900 applications for the plate, the Department of Transportation will print the plate and Foundation will receive \$10 for each one sold. We are hopeful that all Kentucky peace officers and their families will fill out an application for the special plate and encourage others to do the same. If this occurs, the Foundation could bring in \$60,000 annually. As of June 29, 2001, the Foundation reached the preliminary goal of 900 plates needed to start the production process with the Kentucky Department of Transportation. The distribution date for the license plates is October, 2001.



Another event significant to Kentucky officers materialized in May 2001, with the first installation of brick pavers near the monument. In addition to the brick pavers, the Keith Monument Company began construction of the contributor's area in July. Both of these additions will add to the beauty and meaning of the memorial. As always, we need your help. The Foundation's purpose is to provide needed services to Kentucky peace officers and their families. Help us make sure those who are in need receive assistance. For more information, please call (859) 622-2221.

From Around the State



Ceremony Honors Slain Officers

Kenneth Hart

Active and retired Ashland Police Department officers paid tribute to their fallen brethren in April. They participated in a wreath presentation at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial during the Ashland School Safety Patrol's annual trip to Washington D.C.

The names of four APD officers: Charles Hatfield, Doc Leoffler, Lon Castle and James Layne are engraved on the marble walls of the memorial.

Tim Wallin, a retired patrolman, and Kaleb Rigbsy, a student at Charles Russell Elementary School, presented the wreath. Kaleb is a direct descendant of Charles Hatfield, who was killed in the line of duty in 1919.

Kaleb read the names of the four officers as the wreath was presented in the center of the memorial. APD Capt. Rob Ratliff, Sgt. Todd Kelley, Sgt. David Slone and Patrolmen David Cannoy, Chuck Leadingham, Terry Clark, William Hensley, Steve Moore and Mark McDowell stood at attention and saluted.

Captain Ratliff, who is director of the Safety Patrol, presented a check for \$200 to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation on behalf of the Safety Patrol. The donation will pay for the engraving of one name on the monument.

Information for this article first appeared in the Ashland Daily Independent, May 10, 2001.

Law Enforcement Memorial News

From Around the State

Obituaries



First Lady Proposes Formation of KYCOPS Program

Press Release

Frankfort, KY - First lady, Judi Patton met with members of Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) from Indiana and Ohio, as well as surviving family members of slain law enforcement officers, to create a Kentucky COPS chapter.

Representatives provided information and feedback about starting a chapter in the Commonwealth. COPS is dedicated to helping families of law enforcement officers rebuild their shattered lives through hands-on programs based on strong peer support.

Mrs. Patton's father, Pike County Sheriff Roy Conway, was killed in the line of duty in 1950. An assassin killed Sheriff Conway outside his Pikeville home. The first lady, nine years old at the time of his death, told the audience of survivors and law enforcement officials that time had not dimmed the memories of holding her father as he died. "It is still etched in my memory. It has not dimmed with time and the pain has not gone away."

The mission of COPS is to provide resources to assist in rebuilding the lives of surviving families of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. The program provides training to law enforcement agencies on survivor victimization issues and educates the public about the need to support the law enforcement profession and its survivors. Adults can seek services through a national peer-support network. Reimbursement for children's psychological counseling, trial and parole support, and other services are also available.

Some of the programs for survivors include a summer camp held on the shores of Lake of the Ozarks, for surviving spouses or guardians with children ages 6-14. Camp activities are combined with grief counseling; scholarship programs awarding over \$200,000 to surviving spouses and children; parent's retreat held at the Lake of the Ozarks; seminars to help survivors rebuild their lives; wilderness experiences and surviving spouses getaways assist survivors in coping with the loss; raising children without a parent; and grief support.

"I wish my mother had a network of survivors who understood what she was going through or that my sisters and I could have known support groups or counselors to help us deal with our issues," the first lady said, explaining the need for a Kentucky COPS chapter.

Membership in the Kentucky chapter of COPS is open to all family survivors as well as co-workers. The newly formed organization elected Jennifer Thacker, widow of Brandon Thacker, president; Judi Patton, vice-president; Christa Cammack, widow of Jason Cammack, secretary; and Jennifer Yancey, sister of Jason Cammack, treasurer.

Currently, membership in the national COPS organization totals over 10,000 families. For more information about the programs contact:

Jennifer Thacker,
3507 Stoneybrook Dr.,
Louisville, KY 40299

The mission of COPS is to provide resources to assist in the rebuilding of the lives of surviving families of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

Dallas Orr



Todd County Sheriff, Retired Kentucky State Police Trooper

Associated Press

Dallas Orr, Todd County Sheriff and a retired Kentucky State Police trooper, has died. Mr. Orr, 61, who was first elected sheriff in 1994, died February 4 at Jennie Stuart Medical Center in Hopkinsville. He was taken to the hospital after apparently suffering a heart attack at his home earlier in the afternoon, officials said. "Dallas was a fine fellow, and his death came as a terrible shock for the whole neighborhood. He always did a good job, was well liked," said Todd County Judge-Executive Cecil Mallory. "He just couldn't be beat as a dedicated officer and a good family man."

Published February 7, 2001, in the Lexington Herald-Leader

Lester H. Stratton



McLean County Sheriff

Lester H. Stratton, 59, of Calhoun, Kentucky died Sunday, February 25, 2001, at Owensboro Mercy Health System. The McLean County native was a farmer. He was the McLean County Sheriff and was currently serving his third term. He was a member and deacon of Beulah General Baptist Church and a member of Vienna Lodge 423, F&AM. He was a member of the Kentucky Sheriff's Association and the National Rifle Association. Survivors include his wife of 41 years, Judy Boone Stratton; a son, Tommy Stratton of Calhoun; two grandsons; his mother, Oretha Frasure Stratton of Calhoun; a brother, James R. Stratton of Calhoun; and a sister, Lois Marie Gregory of Louisville.

Robert E. "Bobby" Thomas



Hardin County Sheriff

Sheriff Robert E. "Bobby" Thomas, 61, of Elizabethtown, died Tuesday, January 30, 2001, at his residence. He was a native of Hardin County. He was appointed sheriff in February 1994 and was elected to serve two terms. He also served six years as a deputy before becoming sheriff. He attended numerous law enforcement training seminars over the years. He received many honors for service from the U.S. Marshals Office, Kentucky Farm Bureau and various farm organizations. He was a member of St. John Catholic Church, Hardin County Farm Bureau, Elizabethtown and Radcliff Chambers of Commerce, Kentucky Sheriff's Association and the National Sheriff's Association. He was immediate past president of the Kentucky Sheriff's Association, past president of Kentucky Farm Bureau from 1977 to 1988, past president of the Cecilia Ruritan Club, past chairman of the Hardin County Extension Foundation, a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties and former chairman of the Hardin County Cooperative Extension Service Center. His parents, Lawrence and Mary Agnes Thomas; two brothers, Mack Thomas and Joe Thomas; and a granddaughter preceded him in death. Survivors include his wife, Martha Jenkins Thomas; three sons; three daughters; four brothers and 12 grandchildren.

Legal Update Information

Legislative Review

Asset Forfeiture...

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Stephanie C. Bingham, DOCJT General Counsel

Recently, local law enforcement agencies and sheriffs received a letter regarding asset forfeiture from Justice Cabinet Secretary Robert F. Stephens, and Ed Hatchett, auditor of public accounts. To ensure your agency's continued ability to benefit from those assets gained from drug offenses, it is worth repeating and emphasizing your duties and obligations as found in KRS 218A.405 to 218A.460, and 500 KAR Chapter 9.

Initial Handling of Funds:

Forfeitures of Less Than \$50,000:

- 90% of the amount is given directly to the law enforcement agency that seized the property;
- 10% is sent to the commonwealth attorney or county attorney who participated in the forfeiture proceeding.

Forfeitures of \$50,000 or More:

Proceeds above \$50,000 must be sent by the seizing law enforcement agency to the Justice Cabinet, to be deposited in the asset forfeiture trust fund administered by the Justice Cabinet.

Filing Financial Reports:

Within 30 days of the close of each fiscal year, your agency must file a statement with:

- The auditor's office;
- The Justice Cabinet.

The statement must contain:

- A detailed listing of all money and property seized during the year;
- The disposition of the money and property seized.

Asset Forfeiture Policies

Your agency will not receive disbursements from the Justice Cabinet's asset forfeiture fund until you adopt an asset forfeiture policy that complies with the model policy published by the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

If you have not already done so, you should review the model policy, adapt it to your agency's specific needs, and return it to:

Karen Quinn
Deputy General Counsel
Justice Cabinet
Bush Building - 2nd Floor
403 Wapping Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Ms. Quinn will review your policy and let you know if it is in compliance.

Asset Forfeiture Training

Your agency will not receive disbursements from the Justice Cabinet's asset forfeiture fund unless you have at least one currently employed officer who has completed KLEC approved asset forfeiture training. DOCJT is updating training that will fulfill this requirement, and is planning to include a section covering this material at the 2001 Command Decisions courses. You will receive additional course information as soon as details are available.

Audits

At any time, the Justice Cabinet, the auditor's office, or the attorney general may conduct an audit to verify that your agency is:

- Complying with all statutory requirements of asset forfeiture;

YOU MUST FILE THIS FINANCIAL REPORT FOR ALL MONEY OR PROPERTY SEIZED, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE VALUE IS ABOVE OR BELOW \$50,000.

Additionally, your agency must make regular reports throughout the forfeiture proceeding as follows:

Report required by the Justice Cabinet	Report must be sent within 30 days from:
Property & Seizure Form (Your agency must adopt a Property & Seizure Form as part of your asset forfeiture policy)	Property seizure
Copy of final order of forfeiture	Entry of forfeiture order by Court
Notification of property sold, amount received, and any fee paid	Sale of forfeited property
Copy of forfeiture lien	Filing of forfeiture lien
Notification of vehicles retained for official use or sale	Award of forfeited vehicles

IF YOUR AGENCY FAILS TO COMPLY WITH ALL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, YOU WILL BE LIABLE TO THE STATE FOR THE FULL VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY AND MONEY SEIZED. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS THE DUTY TO BRING CIVIL ACTIONS TO RECOVER THESE PROCEEDS.

- Properly utilizing proceeds received from the asset forfeiture fund.

Your agency must provide the Justice Cabinet with access to your records and cooperate fully with all audits.

Summary

As you can see, it is essential that you are aware of all requirements related to asset forfeiture so that your agency:

- May share in the Justice Cabinet's asset forfeiture fund; and
- Avoid a civil action by the attorney general's office to recover full value of all property and money you have seized if you fail to comply with all reporting requirements.

The laws on asset forfeiture may be found on the Commonwealth of Kentucky Web site at:

- Administrative Regulations - <http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/title500.htm>
- Kentucky Revised Statutes - <http://162.114.4.13/krs/218a00/chapter.htm>

To assist you in meeting the asset forfeiture requirements, the model policy and necessary forms have been added to the DOCJT web page. These documents may be found on the Publications and Forms page at: [http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/publications & forms.htm](http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/publications&forms.htm)

If you have any questions regarding procedures for asset forfeiture, please contact Karen Quinn at (502) 564-3279 or Stephanie C. Bingham at (859) 622-5897.

DOCJT Regulations

Garnetta L. Moore, Executive Secretary,
Office of DOCJT General Counsel

The following is a brief update on Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC) and Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) administrative regulation amendments from January 2000 to May 2001. These regulations are on the Internet and can be viewed in their entirety by going to <http://www.lrc.state.ky.us> and selecting **Legislative Resources**.

CHAPTER 1 - KLEC

503 KAR 1:110

DOCJT basic training: graduation requirements; records.

A new Section 4 has been created reorganizing examinations and retesting procedures. This section breaks down basic training testing into three distinct areas:

- Area I
 - Four academic tests
 - First aid and CPR
- Area II
 - Firearms
 - Vehicle operations
 - Defensive tactics
- Area III
 - Breath test
 - DUI detection
 - LINK and NCIC inquiry

Recruits are permitted one retest in each area.

503 KAR 1:140

Peace officer professional standards.

It was necessary to amend the POPS regulation to allow for a modest fee increase by the vendor who provides psychological screenings to most agencies. The fee changed from \$50 to \$65 effective July 1, 2000.

CHAPTER 5 - KLEFPF

503 KAR 5:090

Participation: requirements; application; withdrawal.

"Agency emergency" has been added to this regulation as an extenuating circumstance for an officer unable to complete his training within the specified time frame. Upon proof to the fund administrator, an officer with an extenuating circumstance shall be given a reasonable amount of time (but no more than one year from the termination of the emergency situation) in which to complete basic or in-service training. Likewise, the local agency shall not be considered to be in violation of KLEFPF participation requirements.

The requirements for completion of basic training, when an officer has previously completed basic training but has had a break in law enforcement service, have been amended. See 503 KAR 5:090 Section 1(2)(b) for complete details.

Administrative Regulation Review

Legal Update Information

Case Law Updates

Bobby Ricks, DOJT Attorney Supervisor

The Legal Section at the Department of Criminal Justice Training will use this publication to update law enforcement agencies across the state on state and federal court decisions. This term, there have been several U.S. Supreme Court decisions that impact law enforcement:

**Illinois v. McArthur, 121 S.Ct. 946 (2001)****Resident Restrained**

Tera McArthur asked two officers to accompany her to her trailer to keep the peace while she retrieved some belongings. The two officers remained outside while she went inside. When she returned, she told officers she had seen drugs in the trailer, and that her husband, Charles, had "slid some dope underneath the couch."

One officer requested permission to search the trailer. Charles refused. One officer went for a search warrant while the other stayed at the trailer. Charles was told that he could not re-enter the trailer unless he was accompanied.

The Court held that the restraint on Charles McArthur was "both limited and tailored reasonably to secure law enforcement needs while protecting privacy interests." They had reason to believe that McArthur was aware of their suspicions and would destroy the drugs if given the opportunity, and there was no delay in seeking the warrant.

Indianapolis v. Edmond, 121 S.Ct. 447 (2000)**Road Blocks**

Indianapolis, Indiana police directives set guidelines for roadblocks for the specific purpose of drug interdiction. Signs were posted giving notice of a narcotics checkpoint, and persons stopped at such checkpoints were advised they were being stopped briefly at a drug checkpoint and were asked to produce a driver's license and vehicle registration. Edmond and Palmer were stopped at one of the narcotics checkpoints and claim that such stops are unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment.

The Court declined to allow a roadblock that has, as its primary purpose, the uncovering of evidence of general criminal wrongdoing (in this case, narcotics interdiction). Traffic roadblocks intended to catch offenders who are an "immediate, vehicle-bound threat to life and limb," such as sobriety checkpoints, remain permissible, as they bear a "close connection to roadway safety." Roadblocks have been, and still are, effective tools for determining if a person is licensed and a vehicle registered. This decision does not prevent law enforcement officers, while conducting a lawful roadblock, from arresting a motorist for a crime unrelated to the reason for the roadblock.

Atwater v. Lago Vista, 121 S.Ct. 1536 (2001)**Minor Crime Arrests**

Gail Atwater was driving her pickup truck with her 3-year-old son and 5-year-old daughter in the front seat. Neither Atwater nor the children were restrained. Officer Turek observed the violations and pulled the vehicle over, (permissible under Texas law). He asked for Atwater's operator's license and insurance, both of which she was required to carry. She stated that she did not have the papers. Turek arrested, handcuffed and transported Atwater to jail.

She was charged with driving without a seatbelt, transporting children without a seatbelt, driving without a license and failing to provide proof of insurance. She pled guilty to the seatbelt offenses and the other charges were dismissed. Atwater claimed that an arrest for a first-time minor offense was unreasonable.

The Court found that all 50 states and the District of Columbia authorized at least some warrantless misdemeanor arrests by peace officers. While the Court agreed that the situation in Atwater's case might not have warranted the arrest, they declined to forbid warrantless arrests for minor crimes that would only result in a fine.

NOTE: K.R.S. 431.015(1) and (2) does not allow a custodial arrest for a violation unless there is reason to believe the defendant will not appear in court, or unless the case involves one of the listed offenses where an arrest is permitted.

Texas v. Cobb, 121 S.Ct. 1335 (2001)**Multi-Crime Questioning**

While investigating a burglary where a woman and her daughter were missing, deputies questioned Cobb about the disappearance but he denied any knowledge. Two years later, after being arrested for an unrelated crime, Cobb was again questioned about the missing persons. Cobb confessed to the burglary, but denied any knowledge of the missing persons. He was indicted for the burglary and received court-appointed counsel. With the permission of his attorney, Cobb was questioned twice more about the disappearances, and continued to deny involvement.

Later, Cobb's father contacted the police and stated that Cobb had confessed to killing the missing woman and her child. The police took Cobb into custody and gave the Miranda warnings. Cobb waived his rights and confessed to both of the murders.

Cobb argued that the questioning violated the Sixth Amendment right to counsel by questioning him without his attorney present because the two cases were "factually related." The Court said that since burglary and murder are clearly separate offenses, although both related to the same incident, that it was not inappropriate for the officers to question the suspect about the murder while there were pending charges for the burglary.

Ferguson v. City of Charleston, 121 S.Ct. 1261 (2001)**Drug Testing**

Staff members of a public hospital operated by a medical school began drug testing of pregnant patients, and referred patients who tested positive to abuse counseling. The hospital also provided this information to law enforcement. Ferguson was arrested as a result of this policy. She claims that these "warrantless and nonconsensual drug tests" were done for criminal investigatory purposes and were improper. The Court concluded that warrantless searches can only be allowed in exceptional circumstances where special needs beyond the normal need for law enforcement make the warrant and probable cause requirement impracticable.

This is a State Supreme Court decision of importance to law enforcement:

Colbert v. Commonwealth, 43 S.W. 3d777 (2001)**Parental Search Permission**

Responding to a domestic violence call, police arrested 19-year-old Romter Colbert. According to his mother, Colbert became enraged and began "trashing" the home. Following the arrest, police asked the mother if they could search Colbert's room. She told the police "you can search anywhere in the house you want to and do whatever you gotta do; do whatever you want to do." Searching the room, police found a safe. Inside the safe they found marijuana, crack cocaine, and other drug paraphernalia.

Colbert claims his mother did not have the right to authorize the search of the room, and her authority over the house did not extend to the safe. The Court held that a parent can consent to the search of a child's bedroom, stating that most of that authority comes from parental authority over the family home. The Court upheld the search of the safe stating that the authorized search of a premise generally extends to the area where objects may be found. As to the defendant being present and objecting to the search, the Court further stated that she had a superior right in the home and could override his objections.

For briefs of other cases, visit the DOJT Website at:

http://dojct.jus.state.ky.us/publications_&_forms.htm.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO...

Hon. George Moore, Commonwealth Attorney 21st Judicial District

For those whose memory goes back thirty years, there is an image of American Law Enforcement that is now changing in a fundamental way. Joe Friday, the very definition of the investigating officer, began to tell every defendant that they had a right to have an attorney present during questioning, that if they could not afford an attorney, one would be appointed for them, and that anything they said could be used against them in court.

Many people felt that the liberal Warren Court had gone too far in this decision. Miranda, as in *Miranda v. Arizona*, became a household word. For the most part, even the most ardent opponents have considered the decision a good decision. Law enforcement has adopted the procedure into its basic practice, and many confessions are admitted in a much more routine way than they would have been prior to the adoption of the waiver.

However, as is often true in our society, the world of movie and television cops has brought some confusion to the topic. Hardly a month goes by that some concerned parent or relative does not call my office and tell me that their son or daughter was not advised of their rights in an investigation that led to an indictment. Over time I have come to believe that television has convinced the average citizen that a police officer must read Miranda to you any time they talk with you.

Most officers know that not every situation requires Miranda warnings and good investigative procedure may dictate their omission at times. Miranda is a custodial issue. The first area of concern is whether the individual is in custody. If they are, then Miranda is applicable and must be given if the prosecution is to use any statements made by the defendant. However, the Kentucky Supreme Court has made it clear that if the defendant is not in custody, Miranda warnings are not required. In *Little v. Commonwealth*, the officer interviewed the suspect in his police cruiser. The officer specifically told Mr. Little that he was not under arrest and that he was free to leave at any time. The Court allowed use of the confession obtained in that interview.

The second most common issue confronted in this area is what to do when a defendant appears to be invoking his right to counsel. In this situation officers should use extreme caution. The request for an attorney must be clear and unequivocal to be effective. However, this is an area that will be examined closely by the Courts. Where there is an unclear request for counsel, the Courts will cautiously allow use of statements.

Finally, it is important to consider a recent United States Supreme Court decision. In *Texas v. Cobb*, the Court held that the right to counsel is case specific. If a defendant is under indictment in one jurisdiction and has counsel held there, can he be interviewed anywhere else? The Supreme Court has held that the appointment of counsel is case specific. The attorney represents the defendant only on that specific matter. If an officer in another jurisdiction questions a defendant on other matters, the defendant is not denied his right to counsel. Clearly, if the defendant is in custody all Miranda protections are still in place, but the defendant can waive their rights and engage in an interview.

LEN Technology News

Technology in Kentucky

Joseph Gerth, The Courier-Journal

When Kentucky State Police were called to investigate an e-mailed bomb threat at Murray State University, a detective assigned to the agency's 2-year-old electronic crime unit went to work.

Detective Howard Logue was able to determine that the threat had been sent from a computer on campus — and the exact time it was sent. Once the computer was located, Detective Shawn Ramage tracked down witnesses who said they saw Seamus Coffey, the suspect charged in the case, at the computer.

Ramage, who works as a trooper in the field, said he couldn't have arrested Coffey so quickly without the expert help of the computer crime unit. "We haven't had any real computer training per se," Ramage said. "We have lap-tops, and we know how to use them, but we pretty much rely on them for support."

part of a conspiracy. By the time they returned to confiscate the computer, files had been erased that may have held clues.

The electronic crime unit was formed early in 1999 as computers became more accessible and began playing a greater role in crimes. Yetter said he was never told the unit was created in response to the Carneal case, but figures that could have been part of the reason. It took about a year for Yetter's unit to become skilled enough to begin working cases. In recent weeks, that year's worth of training has paid off, with the Murray bomb threat investigation in April and a prescription fraud case.

The electronic crime unit analyzed a home computer that had been used to forge prescriptions used to obtain more than 2,000 pills of the painkiller OxyContin, resulting in the arrests of seven people. OxyContin abuse has been blamed for at least 59 deaths in Eastern Kentucky.

COMPUTER SLEUTHING



At a time when computer crime is on the rise nationally and when police are finding that computers often hold the keys to low-tech crimes like murder and drug trafficking, state police are increasingly turning to the electronic crime unit to make sure key computer evidence is found and preserved.

Capt. Rick Yetter, commander of the unit, said its goal is to prevent problems like those that occurred during the investigation of the shooting more than three years ago at Heath High School near Paducah. Within hours, McCracken County Sheriff's deputies were at the home of the suspect, Michael Carneal, looking for evidence.

Officers seized printouts from Carneal's computer but left behind the computer itself, which might have answered the lingering question of whether Carneal was

Yetter's unit also has opened hard drives to find evidence of people using the Internet to download child pornography — including a state employee using a state computer. They have also conducted investigations into fraud in which people advertise items for sale on the Internet and then don't deliver.

Much of the unit's work to date has dealt with child pornography cases, said Yetter, who has three children. "When you look at some of this stuff, it sickens me. It also lutely sickens me," he said.

The first case the unit cracked was a child pornography case last year involving a former Ballard County elementary school principal. Detective Sam Durham, a member of the unit, said he got a call from a detective in New York who had been conversing with Rodney Steele over the Internet.

He said, "I don't have time to deal with it, but you've got a pervert on your hands," Durham said. State police obtained a search warrant, seized Steele's computer and found evidence he had transmitted child pornography. Steele was convicted and is serving a five-year sentence.

At a time when computer crime is on the rise and hard drives can hold keys to traditional low-tech crimes, state police are turning to their electronic crime unit.

Bill Crane, assistant director of the National White Collar Crime Center, said state and local police departments are increasingly starting their own computer crime units, but the percentage of departments is still fairly small.

"It's expensive and highly technical, and getting the officers trained is difficult," Crane said. "What's more, the chief has to sit there and weigh whether to start a computer crime unit or put more cars in high crime areas."

The center, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, trains police officers to fight computer crime and to find evidence of other crimes on computers. The center began its computer-training program six years ago with three instructors and four to five classes a year. Now, the training program has 21 employees and teaches 70 to 80 courses annually.

Yetter said it costs \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year to train an officer in computer crime and keep the officer updated with new developments.

Nationally, Crane said, only the FBI and other federal agencies, some state police agencies and the larger local departments do any computer crime work. This creates a backlog for agencies with the needed expertise.

In Kentucky, few local departments have expertise in computer crime. Jefferson County Police have a new unit, operating since January. It grew out of an investigation of adults soliciting children over the Internet, said Detective Jim Huber, one of two members of the

unit. He said evidence in many crimes, including those not involving the Internet, could be found on computers.

Huber said having an in-house unit allows police to more quickly analyze data on computers related to more serious crimes, rather than wait six to nine months for outside analysis. Before the unit was formed, Huber already had a backlog of five computers that needed to be analyzed.

In Lexington, police are receiving training in the workings of computer networks, and at some point in the future they will get training in analyzing computer data. For now, they must send computers out to be examined or hire a private contractor for the work.

The Louisville Police Department also has a computer crime unit. Detective Bill Keeling, a spokesman for the department, said the unit works out of the white-collar crime unit.

According to Keeling, one officer "took it upon himself" to get training to gather information from computer hard drives.

"Until then, we didn't have any means of doing that," he said. "We had to call on outside agencies to do that, and we had to work on their schedules and not ours."

The State Police electronic crime unit is set up largely to help troopers in the field, as well as small local departments that lack expertise in computers, Yetter said.

Yetter hopes the unit can work on increasing the computer crime-fighting skills of the department as a whole. He said state police hope soon to begin training troopers in basic skills, such as how to seize computers, and will begin teaching new cadets basic skills when the next class enrolls in the academy.

Ramage, who made the arrest in the bomb threat case, said such training would be appreciated. "It's a relatively new crime that's happening with the Internet, and it's just something that we're going to have to deal with," he said.

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From the National Institute of Justice

Law Enforcement

Support

Spies in the Sky Keep Track of Ex-Cons on the Ground

By: Lauderdale Sun Sentinel (07/04/01); Clary, Susan; O'Boye, Shannon; Othman, Nancy L.

Some of Florida's convicted criminals are under constant supervision without being housed in prisons, thanks to the use of Global Positioning System (GPS). The system, which is currently monitoring 600 convicts in Florida, uses a satellite, and can be programmed to alert authorities when a sex offender, for instance, is going near a schoolyard. GPS tracking is more effective than the old electronic monitoring system, which many states still employ. The new technology can locate the offender from room to room within a house, or on a street corner. However, probation officers will still have to physically check on persons who are on the program, which lasts about two years. The new system costs \$9.17 per day, compared to \$50 a day for a state prison-housed inmate, or \$3 per day for conventional electronic monitoring. (www.sunsentinel.com)

Scientists Eyeing High-Tech Upgrade for Lie Detectors

Boston Globe (6/16/01); Wen, Patricia

As skeptics continue to doubt the accuracy and validity of polygraphs, scientists search for high-tech ways to determine if someone is telling the truth or not. New techniques attempt to measure the brain rather than measuring stress, blood pressure and heart rate, as polygraphs do to pick up signs associated with lying. Scientists feel people have little control over brain waves and cerebral brain flow and such indicators would detect a lie. Intelligence agencies like the CIA and FBI have recognized the value of better truth detectors and are actively funding and assisting science foundations. Iowa-based neuroscientist Lawrence Farrell is hoping more courtrooms will admit his "brain fingerprinting" method, which measures a specific electrical brainwave that activates when the subject views a particular image he or she might mentally associate with committing a crime. Other scientists are studying ways to use tiny alterations in facial expressions to discern when subjects are telling a fib. Already, one judge, ruling in an Iowa murder case, allowed brain-testing results as evidence, even as polygraph proof is still inadmissible. (www.globe.com/boston)

LEN Technology News

From the National Institute of Justice

Kentucky Police Gain Tool in Search For Missing Children

Associated Press (6/1/01); Schreiner, Bruce

A pilot program to test a new information network system, Lost Child Alert Technology Resource (LOCATER), will soon be undertaken by Kentucky law enforcement agencies. Launched by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, LOCATER creates electronic photos, biographical profiles and physical descriptions of missing children and transmits them to national law enforcement databases through the FBI's online network within minutes. LOCATER has already been tested in both Maryland and Virginia and is scheduled for installation in Maine and New Hampshire later this year. The new technology can also be used for posting information nationally about wanted criminals. (www.ap.org)

Schools Say Videos are Deterrents, Security Measure

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (6/1/01); Hetsner, Amy

Arrowhead High School in Merton, Wisconsin, spent \$84,300 to install electronic equipment to digitally record the activities of students in hallways, libraries and cafeterias. Fifty-six cameras are placed at the school. High school security has become more of an issue since the massacre of 12 students two years ago at Columbine. School officials are using the video technology to curb vandalism, thefts and other illegal activities. But some privacy advocates question the need to electronically monitor student behavior in a school setting; even State Representative Marlin Schneider (D-Wisconsin Rapids) expressed concerns about the measure. However, school officials contend that privacy arguments are overstated, since no security guard watches the monitors all day. (www.jsonline.com)

Safety of Officers vs. Right to Know

Seattle Times (05/02/01); Ko, Michael

The city of Kirkland, Washington has filed a lawsuit against the creators of a Web site that lists the names, ranks, salaries, phone numbers, addresses, and social security numbers of local police officers. The police say their identities should be protected because, in performing their duties, they often make enemies who may wish to do them harm. The designers of the site say they are protected under the First Amendment because all the information was legally obtained. (www.seattletimes.com)

Police Using Web to 'Connect' With the Public

Associated Press (04/12/01); Maxwell, Mandy

The Alexandria, Louisiana Police Department and the State Police Department have developed Web sites to improve communications with the public about services and other pertinent information. The Web sites highlight each department, supply contact information, allow users to contact the departments via e-mail, and supply users with updates on laws and road closures. The Alexandria Web site also provides users with information on neighborhood watch groups and community service groups. (www.ap.org)

School Map System Offers Quick Help to Local Authorities

Advocate (04/25/01); Blanchard, Kevin

The Virtual Image Crisis Map system, on CD-Rom, will aid local law enforcement during a crisis situation, including shootings, fires and other violent incidents. The map provides a detailed school map,

which can help officials plan their entry and exit on their way to the scene, instead of tracking down the layout plans for the school. Police officers will be able to install the maps on their laptops and view them with ordinary web browsers.

Police Taking a Look at Facial Scans

Chicago Tribune (03/19/01);

Piller, Charles; Meyer, Josh; Gorman, Tom

Digitized photographs shot in public spaces, in poor light, and at angles that can obscure detail, can be incredibly unreliable, despite law enforcement and manufacturers' claims. According to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, a study conducted recently discovered that digital comparisons of photos of people taken 18 months apart, in poses in controlled settings, produced false rejections by the computer program almost 43% of the time. The firms that sell these devices boast a much higher degree of accuracy in matching, and would like to see their product in every ATM and at every interstate toll booth. Gambling houses in Las Vegas and Atlantic City have used surveillance systems to identify cheaters for a couple of years. One firm, Biometrica Systems, has sold its facial recognition systems to more than 100 casinos across the country. One company, Graphco, offered its technology for free at the Super Bowl in order to test it before making it commercially available; the technology was originally developed for airports to track the movements and locations of suspected terrorists. Other than facial recognition technology, the biometrics industry also creates other tools to measure various physical characteristics, such as retinal patterns, fingerprints, and vocal tones. Worldwide, the industry is expected to generate a humble \$165 million this year. (www.chicagotribune.com)

Life or Meth

Law Enforcement Technology (5/1/0); Garrett, Ronnie

Because of the hazardous and volatile nature of chemicals used in making methamphetamine (meth), law enforcement agents and emergency personnel risk injury from inhalation or contact, or even fire or explosion, when they happen upon a meth lab. According to data compiled by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, taken from five states between 1996 and 1999, of 112 cases involving meth labs, 155 injuries were reported, including 55 police officers who were the first to respond, eight firefighters and nine emergency medical technicians. Methamphetamine is created through a heating chemical process, and the "recipe" can be found on the Internet. Because not much equipment is needed to cook meth, labs are often housed in vehicles, allowing makers to avoid detection by moving around constantly. A strong odor resembling cat urine is often a giveaway for a lab, but if noticed by a police officer, it means that contaminants are in the area, and the officer should leave immediately without touching anything. Officers should be particularly careful not to discharge their firearms or ever turn on the lights, because it could trigger an explosion. A coordinated effort between the police, the local fire department and emergency medical technicians should be employed to raid any meth labs. Saranex suits, scabs and nitro gloves should be employed to avoid contamination. (www.letonline.com)

EMERGING

Spatial Analysis Technology

Spatial analysis tools that can identify the behavior of an offender greatly enhance the probability that the offender will be apprehended

Thomas Sexton, Director

National Law Enforcement Corrections Technology Center

The application of information technology in the field of law enforcement has changed drastically since the 1960s. Information technologies that were once considered to be cutting edge, such as computer aided dispatch and automated crime analysis, are now commonplace. It is not just larger agencies that are utilizing these new tools; smaller agencies are also learning ways to make technology work for them. Approximately 80% of the nation's 18,769 law enforcement agencies use computers, and 95% of all local police officers are employed with agencies that use computers in some way.

While the most common use of computers is for administrative use, law enforcement agencies across the nation are beginning to store more data electronically. Community policing practices and the movement toward the National Incident-Based Reporting System are producing richer data, thus expanding analytical capabilities.

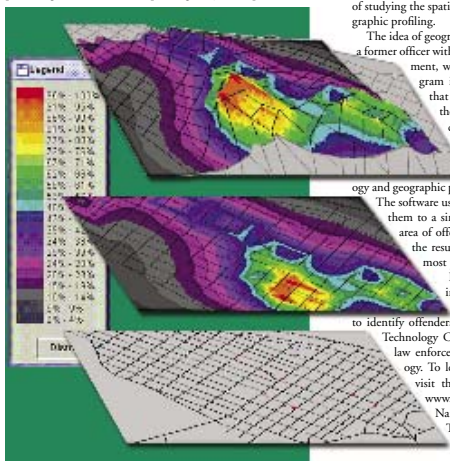
Law enforcement is now turning its attention to equipment that can add to their analytical capabilities by adopting spatial analysis as a tool. In a survey of over 2,000 police departments, 85% of the respondents stated that Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software was a valuable tool and reported both increasing interest and implementation. For certain purposes GIS provides utility for crime analysis allowing the visualization of incident locations with corresponding subsets, such as time of day, day of the week, etc.

Determining offender location has always been a cornerstone of law enforcement. Analysis tools that can identify the spatial behavior of an offender greatly enhance the probability that the offender will be apprehended. By analyzing geographic locations connected to a series of crimes, a prediction can be made as to the most probable area of an anchor point for the criminal activity. This concept of studying the spatial model of criminal activity is referred to as geographic profiling.

The idea of geographic profiling originated through Kim Rossmo, a former officer with the Vancouver, British Columbia Police Department, who studied this idea as a part of a doctoral program in criminology. Geographic profiling suggests that offenders will commit crimes in neighborhoods they are familiar with or in areas that have similar characteristics to their own districts.

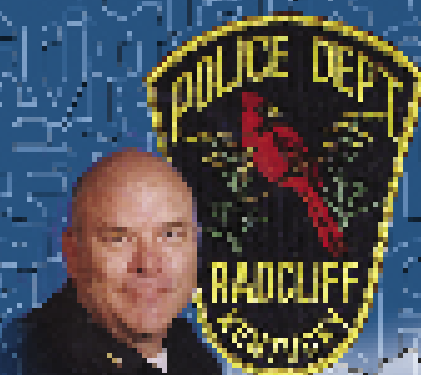
The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (Southeast Region) is demonstrating spatial analysis technology and geographic profiling in its lab in Charleston, South Carolina. The software uses the locations of multiple crime sites and links them to a single offender. The output is the most probable area of offender anchor point. The software then presents the results in the form of a surface map depicting the most probable anchor point locations.

Initial research indicates that geographic profiling, through the use of spatial analysis capabilities, does enhance law enforcement's ability to identify offenders. The National Law Enforcement Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) is positioning itself to assist law enforcement to adopt and use this emerging technology. To learn more about the technology center system, visit the justice technology information web site at www.nlectc.org. The NLECTC is a program of the National Institute of Justice, Office of Science and Technology.



Department Call

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220 Freedom's Way
Radcliff, KY 40153
(270) 351-4470



Chief of Police David W. Radkewich



Founded: 1820
County: Hardin
Current Pop: 35,000, 50 Total
Area: 12 square miles
Race: 90% White, 10% Black
County-wide population

Hardin

INSIDE INFORMATION

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